THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 107

1842–1843

June 8 January 1

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1913

Cincinnati June 8th 1842.

Major General Andrew Jackson.

Sir.

A number of German Citizens of this City have formed themselves into a military Company and they have resolved, with your permission, to adopt the name of Jackson Guards.

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee for the purpose of soliciting from you, leave to adopt your revered name as the guiding Star of the Company. And in fullfilling the duty thus devolved upon us, we can not avoid stating to you, that the Company consist entirely of those, who when yet in their native land heard with admiration the heroic deeds performed by you in the service of your Country and of those, who have, since they have adopted this Country as their own, invariably supported you in the honest and independent Course you have pursued, while President of the United States.

We shall be extremely glad, to learn as early as you can make it convenient, that you have acceded to our Wishes and we beg you to be assured, that whenever our Adopted Country shall need our servises, we shall be found at the Post of Duty and that we will by no act of ours bring disgrace

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upon the unsullied and honoured name inscribed upon our Flagg.

We also take this opportunity, to assure you of the deep Solicitude we feel in your personal health and Comfort and to subscribe ourselves with feelings of profound respect, and admiration

respectfully yours

B. Schott.

Anthony Germann.

John Hauck

Comittee of said Company

scribed

sure you
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yours

mmd.

23170

Major General
Andrew Jackson

Hermitage
Tennessee

Edward Dawson Moses 10 Jan 1842

Fairfield 9th June 1842

Dear General,

As you expressed a desire, when I was at the Hermitage, to see Gov. Cass's Pamphlet on the Right of Search, I beg herewith to enclose it. If you should find anything not altogether clear or conclusive in his arguments at first reading, perhaps a second would prove more satisfactory. I mention this, because Poe and some others thought it ~~greatly~~ improved greatly on a second reading – though indeed the fault may not have laid with the General but his readers.

I also enclose you sister Mary's letter by the last Packet, which I thought would not be uninteresting to you. When you have read it, General, be so kind as to return it through the Post Office, or in whatever way you may find most convenient – Trusting that you are well, as also the family. I am, General,

Very respectfully & truly

W. B. Lewis.

Genl Andrew Jackson

At the Hermitage

38171

For/

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

nr Nashville

Dear Sir Cincinnati 10th June 1842

I have been requested by the persons concerned, to forward to you the inclosed letter, which I understand contains a request that you will permit your name to be attached to the title of a volunteer company composed intirely of German citizens of Cincinnati democratic in politics — And also to ask of you the favour of you (provided you agree to the request) to write the reply on one broad side in order that the letter may be framed and Glazed to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Chamber belonging to the Corps.

Mr Van Buren left this City on Saturday morning last for Columbus — where he arrived on Monday and after receiving on the road the most honourable demonstrations of respect at all the towns through which he passed, was met by a large concourse of Citizens from Columbus about 14 miles west of the City, and conveyed thereto by a vast accumulation of democratic Citizens — and received by the greatest crowd of persons ever before assembled in Columbus — on his arrival at that place —

The manner in which the people of Ohio have received Mr Van Buren wherever he has appeared among them, gives the fullest confidence that he will receive an enthusiastic nomination from that State, and that he will receive the General support of the State at the election of 1844 —

I am Dear Sir with great respect & esteem
Your Obedient servant
Moses Dawson

Major General Jackson
Hermitage

Messrs.
B. Schott
Anthony Germann
John L. Hauck—
—Committee

Hermitage
June 21st 1842

Gentlemen,

Under cover from my friend, Moses Dawson Esqr, I have received your letter of the 8th instant, informing me, that you & those you represent as a committee have formed ~~themselves~~ themselves into a volunteer company and ~~that you~~ have resolved, with my permission to call it the Jackson guards. ~~It affords me~~ with pleasure ~~my~~ approbation to yield to your request, as from my [illegible] ~~and~~ then of ~~your~~ Democratic principles, you will allways be found in the front ranks, nobly supporting the Eagles of your country against all foreign invaders, ~~[illegible]~~ or intestine traitors, who attempt to destroy our republican system, by bursting asunder our glorious Union

I am Gentlemen
with great respect
yr most obdt. servt.
Andrew Jackson

Copy—

Major General A. Jackson

Ex President of the United States

Hermitage

Tenn

Mr Dawson Esqr
enclosing the the
letter of the committee
of Gentlemen of
Marengo
~~[illegible]~~ the 21st of June
1844. A. J.

Columbia — Tenn — June the 14th 1842

General Jackson

I have for some time been making a collection of Autographs Will you oblige me by sending me by Gov Polk yours; which I have long been anxious to obtain, and for which I have reserved the first place in my collection.

With the warmest wishes for your health & happiness

I am most Respectfully

Mrs Myra Rivers

23175

23176

To
General Jackson
The Hermitage

Favored by Gov Polk.

Hermitage
June 16th 1842 –

My dear Sir,

Before this reaches you, you will have received my letter commenting on Mr Senator Conrad, with a few of the leading facts of Judge Halls course & conduct in the attachment case against me, which I hope you have published, which will shew Conrad in his true colours, and not in a very enviable hue. Mr Conrad at the time of the investment of N. orleans by the British forces, was one of my greatest admirers, and approved my whole course, whilst he now vehemently abused Hall as tyrannical, illegal, and unjust. Lest you may not be in the habit of Exchanging for the "Jeffersonian" published in Neworleans, I enclose you the number just received that will shew you the estimation in which Mr Conrads late conduct is held by the Democracy of that country. I mistake the feelings of the Democracy of Louisiana, if Mr Conrad, & Mr Barrow ever gets back to the Senate, when their present term expires. you will

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find in the, Jeffersonian, inclosed
a well drawn picture of Mr. Conrad,
and the indignant feeling of the
Louisianians at his course in the
Senate, and I am told by my friends
from New orleans, that all the Fed, whigs
& democrats, are censuring him for
his wanton, & unjust attack upon
me. You will see the cause of his
enmity against me well portrayed,
you will judge when you ascribed
it to the influence of Biddle and
his Bank.
How unfortunate has Mr.
Tyler been in ordering the military
to aid the Charterists in Rhode Island -
This is wielding the military to overturn
the very basis upon which [illegible] of
Republican system is based, & if
not frowned down by the democracy
will lead, at some future day, to
its destruction. I am happy to
see the great democracy of the union
united in one voice against this
act of usurpation & despotism. I
see in these acts of Mr Tyler the hand
of Webster - it has completely destroyed
Tyler with the democracy.
I see my friend Kendall has presen=
=ted a memorial to congress on the
subject of that unjust verdict of the
jury and Court against him - will congress re=
=lieve him - I rejoice to see that your

have cost that abominable scamp Doctor Mayo - what can Mr. Adams think of himself in becoming particeps in the purloining my letter and presenting it to Congress - all goodmen must now couple them together in this vile act of espoinage

I have been brought low by a severe attack of chills & fever - but I may well be compared to an nearly exhausted taper, at one time, it appears to be going out, but again blases out for a short season - The last attack has left me with great shortness of breath, which is very grievious to me & confines me to the House

I named to you, that Miss Emulace was growing finely, and I now have hopes of getting her of tolerable size - she has been so badly fed, until lately, that I have now hopes that she will come to a medium size - but I keep the three year old with her, that Miss Eliza, when she arrives with her brother, may make a choice -

When you have leisure please drop me a line with your opinion of my letter to Doctor Linn to whom & his lady present me kindly - and also give me your opinion of my letter to you for publication - I think they will politically kill Conrad & Barnard at home we all salute you & yours affectionately

Fr. P. Blair Esqr - Andrew Jackson

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Francis P. Blair Esqr
City of Washington

[16 Jun 1842?]

My dear Sir,

Inclosed I send you the pro=mised reply to your letter, a few of the ex with a few prominent parts of comments on Mr Conrads speech, which may be proper to give to the public. I just learn that all parties in Neworleans is dis=gusted & abusing him for his course. I have no time to say more as the messenger is waiting to take it to the mail, and the writing of these letter has given me a headache & vertigo. I shall write you soon again. The Emuckfa filies are doing well. My favorite is growing finely & if I can get her a good size from her blood you may run her against the [illegible] with confidence. But your dear daughter shall make the choice. In haste, with my kind regards of myself and household to you & yours, I remain your friend

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair esqr

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Francis P. Blair Esq
Washington City
D. Columbia

Washn June 17. 1842

My dear General:

I recd your letter of this month a few days ago. I am glad you take the view of the closing amendment of the Bill refunding the fine for the Defence of New Orleans that your friends in the Senate - It will gratify them to know that you approve their course. Your friend C. J. Ingersoll on the subject came last night to my house with a report which he as a member of the Judiciary Committee in the House of Reps. ~~the~~ introduced this morning in connexion with the another Bill to refund the fine. He read the Report to me to consult as to the scope of its facts & arguments before submitting it to the Committee. I was delighted with it and did not suggest ~~but~~ a single alteration. Disclaiming [illegible] suggested to that position which [illegible]

23180

all reflexion on the Judge tended to invite a similar process with that inserted in the Senates Bill. This he promised to modify so as to repel the association of the Judge or his decision with the Bill in any terms calculated to leave any pretext for saying that there was the slightest saving to preclude the inference from the act that it was passed to condemn his own conduct.

~~a majority of~~ The Committee (one only dissenting (Barnard from Albany)) reported the Bill without any provision saving. Ingersolls Report was not adopted the majority being Whigs & voting against it — but it was signed by the Democratic minority & ordered by the House to be printed. As soon as I can get a copy I will send it to you & I shall insert it in the Globe. It is an admirable paper — It takes some new & original views and expresses them with singularly peculiar force that I am sure it will make a deeper

impression on the public mind, as it regards
the importance of the results accomplished
& the extraordinary obstacles which barred the
something of this has yet appeared you will get
way to them - After a day or two
the report - I need not therefore dilate further on it -

Your Mid Shipman Jarvis has reached
his home. Having returned to Philad^a to stand
his examination - He is, I think vastly im-
proved in his person & I hope in his intelligence.
He promises to do credit to his profession. The
poor fellow lost every thing in the Peacock
but feels happy in having brought himself
off & the miniature ~~likeness~~ of you which
his mother gave him at parting to wear in his bosom.
~~when parting~~ As he touched at no place
where there were tailors he would have come
home without a coat if a British army Officer
had not been so good as to give him an undress
~~coat~~ garment.

If you should ever have occasion to give
any direction about your Globes or any piece of busi-
ness, - I wish you would drop the note to my part-
ner John C. Rives - He would (although he would
never will have me tell it) be proud of an autograph line
addressed to him personally. If you should continue an

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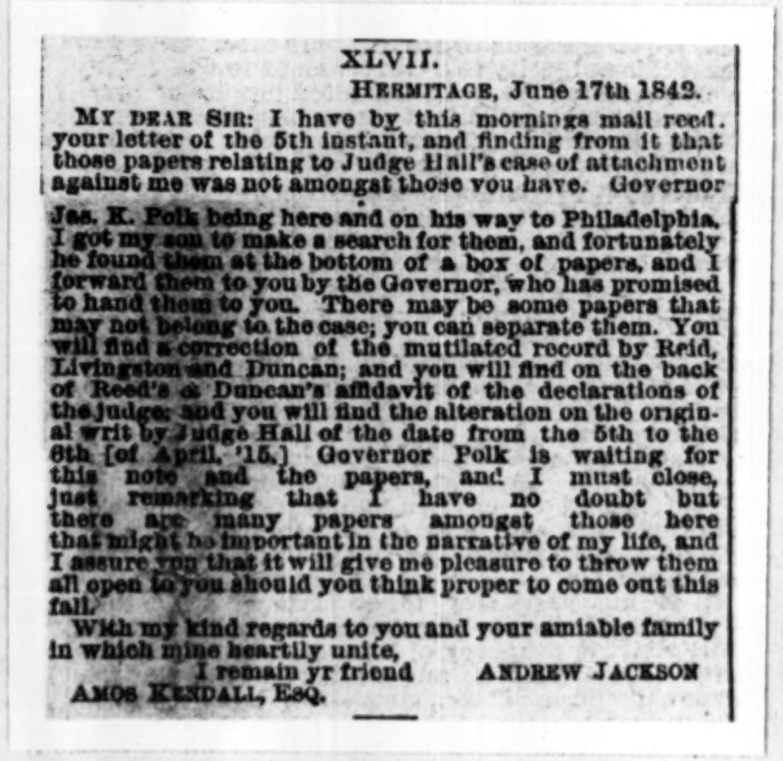
occasion to drop him a ~~[illegible]~~ I wish you would
by way of encouraging him, give him some ~~[illegible]~~ of the
praise ~~[illegible]~~ for his success in managing the affairs
to which I suppose you it is ~~[illegible]~~ mainly indebted for
~~[illegible]~~ its escape from the fate of other em-
-barrassed Governments in this city –

My wife & daughter send
their best love with that of
your affe friend
F P Blair

60
3
180

Mr Blair F.P.
~~[illegible]~~
June 1842-3
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]



XLVII.

HERMITAGE, June 17th 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: I have by this mornings mail recd. your letter of the 5th instant, and finding from it that those papers relating to Judge Hall's case of attachment against me was not amongst those you have. Governor Jas. K. Polk being here and on his way to Philadelphia, I got my son to make a search for them, and fortunately he found them at the bottom of a box of papers, and I forward them to you by the Governor, who has promised to hand them to you. There may be some papers that may not belong to the case; you can separate them. You will find a correction of the mutilated record by Reid, Livingston and Duncan; and you will find on the back of Reed's & Duncan's affidavit of the declarations of the judge; and you will find the alteration on the original writ by Judge Hall of the date from the 5th to the 6th [of April, '15.] Governor Polk is waiting for this note and the papers, and I must close, just remarking that I have no doubt but there are many papers amongst those here that might be important in the narrative of my life, and I assure you that it will give me pleasure to throw them all open to you should you think proper to come out this fall.

With my kind regards to you and your amiable family in which mine heartily unite,

I remain yr friend ANDREW JACKSON

AMOS KENDALL, ESQ.

XLVIII.

HERMITAGE, June 18th 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: On receiving yesterday your letter of the 5th instant, and finding that the papers relating to Judge Hall were not in your possession, I got my son to make search for them, & he was fortunate in finding them in a box in which my valuable papers had been, at Washington, in my illness, promiscuously thrown, Governor Polk being here on his journey to the east, having proposed safely to hand them to you, I embraced the opportunity of sending them to you. I had no time to examine them but hope you will find them compleat, with the altered original, written by the judge, from the 5th to the 6th, [April, '15] included. I had but a few minutes to write you a short note, which the Governor will hand you with the papers. I now sit down to answer your very kind letter of the 5th; and here observe that I have no doubt but the box where was found the papers relating to judge Hall, there are many more papers necessary for you to be in possession of; and it will give sincere pleasure should you visit me to throw all open to you, as I have unlimited confidence in your integrity and honour. I have not health or strength to arrange & select my papers.

I have read with some regret & horror the injustice and cruelty practiced against you by the Court & jury in the Case of Stockton and Stokes. A more iniquitous proceeding history does not record. Congress is obliged to relieve you, and the Supreme Court must reverse the judgment or this precedent will destroy the independence of the officers of the Government, and make them the tools of sharpers & dishonest men to the destruction of our Government. If this precedent should be admitted as law, no honest man will accept of an office under the Government, when he can be sued & ruined for protecting the revenue from dishonest agents who frame unjust accounts against the Government which he as an honest man must resist, being charged by his office to guard the Government from frauds of the deepest die attempted against it.

I am glad to find that Stockton & Stokes have memorialised Congress. The Whiggs with Berrien at their head will tether to their complaint, whilst that arch hypocrite Berrien would violate all principles of law & justice to oppress you. It surely is the duty of the Government to take it up to the Supreme Court, & have the judgment set aside, but whether Capt. Tyler will cause this [to] be done, is very doubtfull, and I expect you will have to have it done yourself.

I speak experimentally on this subject, for I went on to the City of Washington in 1815 (November) to impeach judge Hall and demand a Court martial. When I arrived there I waited upon the Secretary of War, stating to him the object of my journey. I had received a letter from the Secretary of War and one from President Madison informing me that complaints had been lodged against me for declaring martial law, without stating who were the informers, and calling on me for explanations. I replied very severely to these letters, and for explanation enclosed to them a copy of my answer to judge Hall's rule upon me to attend his special Court and shew cause why an attachment should not issue against me; observing in my letter that I regretted at so early a day under our republican system, that the bureaus of the executive was become the reservoirs of secret slander against the officers of the Government who was perrilling everything dear to honorable men in its defense; that I had no doubt when their names were discovered these informers would be found to have been traitors to our country, or had basely abandoned her defense.

This brought a letter from the Secretary of War justifying my acts, but leaving a sting behind. On the interview I had with the Secretary of War, [Dallas] he inquired if I had not received his letter in answer to mine. I told him I had. He replied, in that, if they had not soothed my feelings they had been unfortunate for they viewed it as a full approbation of my conduct. I produced the letter [and] pointed to the expression. Mr. Dallas coloured a little; said he would see the President & wait upon me the next morning. He did so with a chart blanck approving my whole proceedings and declaring a Court martial was unnecessary. I then waited upon the President, and in that interview made known to him fully the tyranical proceedings of judge Hall; his depriving me of my constitutional right at defense, &c.; that I had the records with me to shew this, and also his altering the record. But as all my acts & conduct had been approved by him, and as the Executive of the Union, ex-officio, was bound to see the laws faithfully executed, I would leave the actings & doings of the judge to the Executive.

The next day Mr Forsythe, the then leader of the Republican party in the House, called upon me for a sight of those papers. When he had read them he wanted me to let him have them. I replied that if you will make a call for them by resolution, I will freely give them up; but these papers are my defense should I be sued for false imprisonment, & without an order I can not resign them least they might be mislaid. Mr Forsythe left me impressed with idea that he would see me again. He was nominated as Minister to Spain, and no further attempt was made by the Executive on this subject. Therefore it is that I think Mr Tyler will not move in your matter. I can well judge of the vexation, trouble and expense you have been put to for your honest zeal in protecting the interest of your government from such frauds as practised by Stockton & Stokes, & others. I had to war it with the Government for my defense of New Orleans, the Seminole campaign, and receiving Florida. My expense in printing my strictures and defense cost me a great deal of money, & notwithstanding all this, if my country required it for its honor & defense, I would adopt the same measures again. But I hope you will live to triumph over all your enemies, and have an independence for your amiable family.

Have no reliance on any Whigg; they will oppress you if they can. After swindling my son by endorsements & otherwise, in order to mortify me, they sued him in every instance they could; but thank god he is now out of their power, and I regret not the liabilities I have encountered to place him out of their power. A few years of industry & economy, with the smiles of a gracious Providence upon our labour, will place him clear of all pecuniary engagements, and in the possession of a competency; when Whiggery, with all its evils, will be troden down, and democracy over the whole Union triumphant.

I have been brought low with a severe attack of chills & fevers, added to my other afflictions, which has left me with a painful shortness of breath, which disables me from taking necessary exercise. I am like a taper, when nearly exhausted [it] will have sometimes the appearance of going out, but will blaze up again for a time. I am improving slowly & if I could get clear of my shortness of breath would be able to take some exercise conducive to health. I rejoice that you have regained your health; may you long continue to enjoy it.

Myself & family sincerely reciprocate those kind wishes of you & yours, and nothing will afford me more pleasure than to receive your visit this fall at the Hermitage; and believe me to be

Sincerely your friend
ANDREW JACKSON.

AMOS KENDALL, ESQ.

Philadelphia, June 21st 1842

General Andrew Jackson:

The undersigned have been appointed by the Democratic party of Philadelphia to invite yourself and others resident at a distance, to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national independence in the State House Yard.

We are aware that in the seventy-fifth year of a life actively devoted to your country's service in the hardships of the camp and the perplexities of the council, your personal attendance at the contemplated celebration would be too much for us to ask and too much for you to grant. But while we regret that your bodily infirmities preclude us from hoping to enjoy this happiness, we rejoice that we may anticipate the pleasure of listening once more to your words, and of hearing again the teachings of that wisdom from the dictates of which our country has departed, only to realize their value by their loss.

You have lived, venerable man, to see the full accomplishment of all the predictions which you made to an incredulous people; you have lived to see even your adversaries acquiesce in the sagacity of your former [illegible] former course: and you enjoy in their forced admiration a triumph more gratifying to your ambition, more soothing to your sensibility, than the overthrow [illegible] of [illegible] and the humbling of the British lion. — For the prejudices of political opponents are more invincible than the arms of a foreign foe, and you have risen superior to prejudices equalled for virulence in the instance of no other statesman in American history. A victor over detraction which combined the malignity of a Python [illegible] of a Hydra, you have come out of the conflict unscathed, and approach the close of your life with the proud consciousness that you possess, what so few obtain, the applause of contemporaries, and that you have secured, — what so few have secured, the undying gratitude of posterity.

May you yet live to see our common country restored to happiness! — May you live to see her return to those principles and that policy from which she has been seduced only to be bewildered! And when at last the hour that must witness your dissolution arrives, may you find as little cause for regret in the contemplation of *her* future prospects as you will in the retrospection of *your own past career*!

An early answer if convenient would greatly oblige the subscribers, who have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest esteem and feelings of unbounded gratitude,

Your friends and fellow citizens.

James [illegible]
George Smith
Henry [illegible] Freeman
James Magee
Miles N. Carpenter
James H. Hutchinson
R. H. Christy
[illegible] Palmer Jr.
W. M. Evans
Andrew Fleck
Jno. H. Dohnert
Wm. V. Pettit
Geo. [illegible] Carpenter
[illegible] Horn
[illegible] B. Towne

unalloying grat-

happiness! —
sity from which
that the hour
the cause for
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subscribers, who
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for you to
to enjoy the
man

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Carter
mers Jr
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pender
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Evans

23183

PHILADELPHIA
JUN
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Pa.

Free [redacted]

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Nashville
Tennessee

Washington City
June 21st 1842

My Dear General:

The manuscript of the accompanying remarks was mislaid at the Globe Office, or not published, by mistake, for a long time after they were made, which indeed delayed their appearance for some weeks after they should have come out. This for a time was a source of great annoyance, but is turned to gratulation, rather than regret, inasmuch as your last esteemed letter fully justifies my course, and in advance of any knowledge of what I did say, approves the general tenor of my remarks. This, to me is the more gratifying, as I had not written a line after the defeat of the bill. I give the reasons why I did not. As soon as the Bill was voted down, I moved a reconsideration of my vote, so as to save the Bill for ulterior action, if any should become necessary. It was thought a delicate matter to say *positively* what you would wish in regard to the measure, what you would or would not do in regard to it, although every friend of yours felt very confident that your decision would be just such an one, as is announced by yourself. I thought it better to remain silent, and let you gather from the public prints its posture, and make your decision; that decision adds, if any thing could add to your noble public and private character. Your old devoted friends, more devoted because you are not in power, and clothed only with great and glorious deeds and private virtues, did not permit themselves to doubt but that you would turn away from the cup which your opponents (I will not say enemies) presented to your lips, as containing an ignominious draught. I took the liberty of shewing part of your last letter to Mr Rives, Mr Bayard and several others. I think my Bill will again be brought up, and if it is, it will pass, as its fate will be ascertained beforehand, and should the majority be intractable as regards the amendment, which even Mr Archer admitted was derogatory, at the next session it is my fixed determination to assault Judge Hall and fix upon him a stain not easily removed. I do not wish to war with the Dead; but the foolish friends of the Judge seem determined it shall be so. I regret some person of greater weight with the country had not taken charge of this Bill, and it would have been left by me in the hands of Mr Allen or Wright but that I sincerely believed it would not look well for instructed Senators to press it, as having the appearance of a force put. However none could have undertaken it with more sincere affection for the object of the measure than I had. My wife has returned home to her domestic duties, always feeling towards you the greatest love and reverence, and myself and children join with her in ardent wishes to meet you once more, and to receive a blessing before parting forever. Present me kindly to Mr & Mrs Jackson, to Majr. Donaldson, and for yourself unabated friendship & regard.

Yours truly
L. F. Linn

Genl Andrew Jackson

23185

Gr. Lucas 2d
Iowa Terr.
7 July 1842
A.J.

re. remission of
Judge Hall's fine

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Boston, June 22. 1842.

Dear Sir,

Although you may consider it rather a forward step for a lady to take, to ask of you your autograph, yet, not being able to obtain it from any of my friends, I am induced to make the request of you, trusting to your kindneſs to overlook the intrusion.

Yours very respectfully
Eliza C. Ruſsell

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

P. S.
If you should think fit to notice this, will you direct ~~this~~ to
Miſs Eliza C. Ruſsell
Care of A. Ruſsell Esqr.

33186

matter

of you

others it

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business

Gen. M

P.S.

this will

13187

OSTON
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FREE

~~FREE~~

Gen. Andrew Jackson
at the Hermitage
near
Nashville
Tenn.

New Orleans June 23rd 1842

My dear Sir.

I duly received your last favor with its enclosure, which was immediately forwarded to its address.

I have made repeated inquiries as to Col. Allsbury from gentlemen from Texas and have never as yet received any thing encouraging the belief that he was able or willing to pay you his debt. My friend Judge Franklin, promised me that if he could, on inquiry, discover any good chance of making the amount of your claim, that he would write to me to forward it, and would enforce its collection: from the fact of his never having written to me I incline to the belief that he can hear nothing favorable. I told him the claim belonged to you, and his reply was that if possible it should be made.

Hoping that you are in the enjoyment of good health and with my kindest regards to your amiable family I am dear Sir,

Your obliged Friend & Servant

John Claiborne

23188

Free

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Near Nashville
Tennessee

Via Memphis

Hartford Conn^t June 25 1842

Gen Andrew Jackson

Respected Sir

Will you allow me to solicit your autograph for the benefit of the Mercantile Library association of this city. By granting this favour in behalf of many friends you will oblige

Your sincere friend

Ezra A. Dow

23190

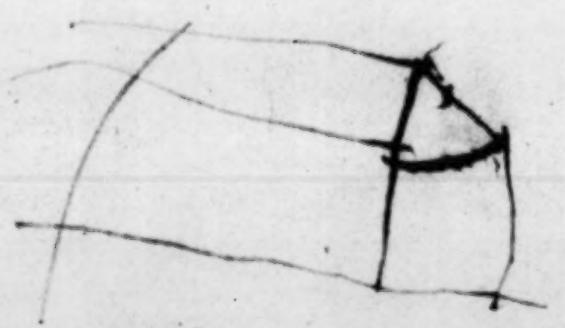
Rachel Jackson

Rachel

Mr. Dowd, request
my autograph
for the Society &c
I will send it.
A. J.

A Jackson
1842

Genl Andrew Jackson
A Hermitage
A Tenn



Middensburgh Mo. June 26the 1842

Dr Sir

The subject of my few Lines is to git your views on the Presant Bankrupt Law I believe That I have your views on most all other important subjects and am verry anxious to have them on this and you may rest assured that it is through good motives I wis the above information I have been your long and steady supporter and all of the Democratick side and I must Confess I am rather enclined to think a Bankrupt Law of some sort necessary if you think your unworthy servt worthy of an answer please give it soon by Letter and I remain as ever Yours Truly J. Lev. Thompson

Gen. A. Jackson

J L N. B. Thompson

23192

Mecklenburgh mo
June 26

Free

Andrew. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

13

1843
answered on
9th July, Noted
so ordered Corres
and ought to be re-
-spected A J

Philada June 27/1842.

Dear General

In obedience to the request of a majority of the Members of the Union Library Company of Philadelphia. we most humbly beg leave to intrude though not abruptly upon your patience when we beg the favour of your autograph desirous as we are to obtain the signature and hand writing of our illustrious men of America. you have been singled out as the first and foremost of them all and we do most humbly beseech you to comply with our request in this our undertaking. and may heaven who has so long spared you among us still foster your remaining years with all that may make them happy to yourself and pleasing to your countrymen.

With our highest regards
for your health & Happiness
we remain yours &c.

R B Heintzelman
"

David B Thomas

No 46 North 5 St

PHILADELPHIA
JUN
29
Pa.

To
General Andrew Jackson
near Nashville
Tenn.

June 30. Washington
1842

My dear General:

Your letter published in the Globe of yesterday in regard to [illegible] has given the greatest satisfaction to your friends and I have heard of some federalists opposed to you in every thing [illegible] candidly approve your [illegible] since the appearance of your letters + you will perceive from the Globe of this evening that it is my purpose to bring under the review of the nation the whole of the military scene at New Orleans - While the federalists are taking the part of the traitors [illegible] I think it a good occasion to renew the impressions on the public mind which your glorious efforts in the cause of the nation made in behalf of the party who commenced that struggle [illegible] the head of the Democracy of the country [illegible] upon [illegible] triumphs that party a revival of [illegible] will give it strength in its present contest with federalism,

13196

in carrying the Deposits of the country back to the ~~establishment~~ treasury and I must confess that an ad=dition to this general consideration ~~[illegible]~~ I am prompted to bring up these reminiscences because I rejoice at all times to do you justice whenever you are assailed by implacable political enemies. I do not know what will be the fate of the Indemnity Bill in the House. It would certainly pass by a large majority if a vote could be obtained on it. It is clear from the preliminary movement that the Feds dare not oppose it openly but when they got a vote ~~on~~ without the yeas & nays they laid it over and the probability is that they ~~[illegible]~~ will go on the policy of overlaying it by with other Bills. But you may rest satisfied that the next Congress will pass the Bill & probably with a censure of the Judge's decision. The Democracy are making the conduct of the whigs in relation to this Bill a question before the people in the pending elections - and they will feel it.

3319

The Federal party in Congress are writhing under
Tylers veto. They do not know what to do. They
speak by day of commencing inquiry but they
have yet settled upon no plan to escape the
responsibility of providing for the wants of the
Govt. It being [illegible] [illegible] & they
would not hesitate a moment to leave the
Treasury without a cent, if they did not [illegible]
that the people would bring them
[illegible] [illegible] for it, which would [illegible] in
to a reckoning for [illegible] [illegible] they
banishing them from public life. They would like
are in such a rage, that they would like the
Sampson pull down the pillars of the
Govt, if they had the courage. But that I
think is not [illegible], & probably they will patch
up some fraudulent [illegible] in the shape of a
Tariff which they will carry up to the
president. Their difficulty is in reconciling
the Southern whigs to such an one as would
suit the northern section. And they may wish
to leave the Tariff an open question for the
elections [illegible]. They may continue that the
Govt. shall hobble on with the expedient of Treasury
notes in disgrace & disgrace on the [illegible] [illegible] -

23197

upon Mr. Shipman Thomas & Betsy will com-
mence their journey in a few days – they go by
the northern route to St. Louis with their
Brothers – thence they would go down the Mississippi
[illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to you at the Hermitage. [illegible] They were
through the city [illegible] [illegible]
stay [illegible] [illegible] with them
they could [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]
your [illegible] [illegible] the kindest regards to
your family

Yr. Affe. friend
[illegible]

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

23148

1842

WASHINGTON CITY D.C.
JUN
30

Gen Andrew Jackson
(Hermitage)
Nashville
Tennessee

1161-
30
1131-

F. P. Blair

13198

Washington City
July 1st 1842.—

My Dear Sir;

I have seen Mr Kendall and delivered to him, the package of papers with which you entrusted me, relating to the declaration of Martial law—&c.—at New Orleans.— He will without delay make out an abstract of them for public use.— Having ascertained that Mr Ingersoll of Phila had recently made a Report, and that a Bill is now pending in the House of Representatives in reference to the fine, I thought it proper to advise him—as also Dr Gwynne and a few others of your friends of the existence of these papers,—as furnishing important information, when the discussion comes up in the House. Mr Kendall's abstracts will be furnished to them,—to be used in debate.— Dr Gwynne is equally indignant—as indeed are all your friends,—at the outrageous statements of the Senator from Louisiana,—and will avail themselves, of the first possible opportunity to expose them to the public. — They think they will be able to get up Mr Ingersoll's Bill in the House, and if they can reach it, they have but little doubt but that they will pass it through that body. —

The President's Veto of the Little Tariff Bill as it is called here, settles this question; — that the Distribution shall cease, whenever the duties exceed 20 per cent, being the maximum duty of the compromise act. It has produced great confusion and excitement among the Whigs, — and an animated debate upon the subject is now going on in the House. —

The Democracy will generally sustain the veto. —

I will leave here in two or three days for New York, & think after spending a short time there I will return home. —

I am Very Truly
Your friend
James K. Polk

Genl. A. Jackson
Hermitage

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WASHINGTON CITY D.C.
JUL
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FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Polk. (Prest)
1842

53

And Jackson Jr Esq To Fraber West & Co Dr

1842			
Feb 10	2 Wash Rods	2 50	5 00
	4 Balls Shoe Thread	12½	50
19	1 Coffee Mill		3.50
20	2 Stock Locks	75	1 50
	2 Handsaw files	12½	25
	1 Powder Flask		2 50
	1 Bell, Spring, & Cranks		1 25
Apl 18	2 pr Sup Currers	4 50	9 00
	10 Steel Hoes	1 25	12 50
	6 " "	1 00	6 00
26	1 Large Tin Kettle		3 50
			$ 45.50

Recd Pay
July 1st 1842

23201

45 50 Baker & Wise

A. Jackson Esq

1842

Tallahassee, July 2nd 1842.

Sir,

Being engaged in writing a full history of the life of my deceased friend Gen. Leigh Read, of Florida, together with a narrative of the events which led to his assassination, I deem it important, for reasons with which it is unnecessary to trouble you, to allude to his family. Having been informed that his father, Cap William Read, served under you, I am desirous of obtaining some testimony as to his conduct as a soldier. To this end, I am advised by the friends of Gen Read, to apply to you, and respectfully solicit a testimonial as to the estimation in which you held Captain Read.

I should not have ~~have~~ taken the liberty of addressing you, but relying on the good offices of Genl D. S. Donaldson, to whom I have had the honour of an introduction, I leave it to him to explain my purposes and motives more fully.

Having presumed to address, I cannot let this opportunity pass, without assuring you of my reverence for your character as a soldier, patriot, and statesman, and of my prayers that your years may be prolonged to witness the happiness of the country to which your life has been devoted, and

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to the greatness and prosperity of which you have had the happiness to contribute so largely. Than this, gratitude would permit no less; a fear of offending forbids me to add more. Still, it will ever be my endeavour, no matter how insignificant my condition may be, to emulate you in those substantial virtues which are the basis of your fame.

Deeply sensible of the delicacy that should be observed in an approach of this character,

Permit me to be, Sir,
With the most profound respect,
Your obedient and
Humble Servant,
Edward R. Boyle.

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

25203

Genl Jackson.

Hermitage
July 2nd 1842

My Dear Sir,

Six days after the receipt of yours of the 11th I received under the frank of my friend Mr. Ingersoll, his report with the bill for the restoration of the fine imposed upon me by judge Hall. It is every thing you said about it before he made it. I regret that he did not see the record & amended record, on the oaths of A. L. Duncan, Reed, & Edwd. Livingston with the statement on oath of the declarations of the judge, by Abner L. Duncan & Major Reed. These as I informed you in my letter was found & sent on by [illegible] which I hope is safely deposited with Mr. Kendall, and in due time if necessary for Mr. Ingersoll to be made acquainted with the facts before the argument when the bill is entered upon. [illegible] would be found and before alluded to, [illegible] order by the judge for the writ of habeas corpus, issued upon the 5th and altered after he was [illegible] to the 6th by the judge [illegible] the [illegible] he was arrested for aiding and abetting mutiny

Mutiny, and interfering, with the police of my camp being under martial law, by exercising his judicial power within it, thereby encouraging mutiny, disobedience, & desertion in my army, the very thing martial law was declared to prevent. I had no wish to bring the memory of the dead before congress for discussion, but to let the lawless, vindictive, and unjust proceedings of Judge Hall to sink into oblivion — but as Mr Conrad has thought proper to do so, Justice to my character requires that the whole truth should be told — to myself this is but justice and if ever history has recorded a more tyranical proceeding by a vindictive judge in his own cause, having called a special court for this purpose — having adjourned over the term before he fled from the city, I have never become acquainted with it — I hope you will see the whole papers, and that my friends Dr Linn & Benton & Wright in the Senate, and Mr Ingersoll Johnson & Brown in the House be made acquainted with the real facts of the case as they exist. I think Dr Linn will make Conrad blush for his temerity — I suppose it will be soon brought.

brought up and as it has been, I wish the whole world to see the injustice and cruelty of the imposition of this fine upon me and that a wicked Judge in combination with a few traitors to their country, whilst it was invaded has done it may do again, under like circumstances, and if this tyranical precedent is not frowned down by a just procedure of congress, in another war may lead to the destruction of any Genl. by paralising a proper and energetic defence of our country. Can it be expected that under such a precedent as this, unredressed by the present congress, that Genls who are acquiring, their [illegible] and charac=:ter in opposing an invading enemy, will hereafter take a necessary responsibility that will ensure success, when that [illegible] may as heretofore be made a pretext in the combination of traitors with a vindictive unprincipled Judge to des=:troy his fortune and fame. This to my mind, is the most interesting view of the subject, connected with justice to my fame which has been im=:peached by this record against me.

You will have seen the proposition by the democratic members of our State Legis=:lature

Legislature to resign, and have a new election
before the expunging resolution passes. This the
Whiggs will not yield to – they now know
that a majority in Tennessee are against
them – they were willing that the senators
should resign when they knew being
in the minority they had every thing
to gain & nothing to lose, having a maj=
=ority in the representative, gained by
fraud, they will not agree to the latter,
to resign – such justice by the whiggs
is not to be expected.

My health is improving [illegible]
if I could see that bill, with the [illegible] proposed
rejected by the senate, or vetoed by the
President, I think it would aid me in my
recovery.

My family unite with me in the
kindest salutations to you & yours – we
shall soon be looking out for your
son and daughter, & trust not to be dis=
=appointed in the visit.

I have got the fillies in good con=
=dition, they both grow, and my favorite
the two year old, may come up to medium
size, but mind, since she has been badly
dealt by. The three year old has acquired
strength to make a good race this fall
but the two year old will not be fit before
next spring with good feeding – But my
Eliza & your son shall make the choice
with heartfelt respect your friend –

Francis P. Blair Esqr. } Andrew Jackson

Free
Andrew Jackson

Francis. P. Blair Esqr
City of Washington
District of Columbia

NASHVILLE
JUL
5
Te.

July 2nd/42
the fine

23206

To Dr. Linn

Hermitage
July 4th 1842 —

My dear sir,

I have just received your esteemed favour of the 21st ultimo, and hasten to acknowledge it. I have to repeat, that no circumstance under which I could be placed would induce me to accept of such a dishonorable boon, as the one proposed, by my enemies, in the amendment to your bill for the restoration of the fine imposed by judge Hall upon me and when I saw the course adopted by my Democratic friends, in voting down the bill as amended, I rejoiced with a grateful heart at the result. I had no wish to disturb the ashes of the dead, but let the tyrannical, unjust, and illegal proceedings, of Judge Hall, rest with his death in oblivion, whilst I viewed, that Justice to my fame, required that the imputations upon my character imposed by his unjust, and vindictive proceedings, should be done away by ~~the~~ an act of Congress restoring the fine, which would be a reversal of the decree of censure & imputation of violated law imposed by the sentence of Judge Hall upon me. But as Mr. Conrad, has thought proper in his speech to bring -into-

25267

the character of Judge Hall and his up=
=right course in the proceeding against
me, in Justice to me he has made it
necessary that the whole facts of the case
should be brought before the people.

This Mr Conrad is a nephew of Abner L. Duncan
brought up under his patronage, and
at the time of those proceedings, a strong
advocate of all my measures, and an
open condemner of all those tyranical
proceedings of judge Hall against me.

I regretted that you had not been fur=
=nished with the record, & corrected record on
the oath of Abner L. Duncan, Edw Livingston
& Major Reed My aid de camp - these papers
have been fortunately found, and are
now I trust in the possession of Mr
Kendall, being forwarded by me by Ex
Govr Polk, who promised to deliver them.

The facts are concisely these - when I reach=
=ed Neworleans on the 1st December 1815 - all
was panic & Gloom - I had been visited by the
committees of vigilence & of safety & Defence
at Mobile - I had recd hundreds of letters similar
to those of the Governor of Louisiana appen=
=ded to my defence & offered to the judge, in
shewing cause why an attachment should
not issue against me, & which he refused
to hear. why, because it stated the fact of his-

approval of martial Law which he was
determined to test in his own course in
a special court called by himself and
to punish me for one [illegible] by which alone
Neworleans was preserved, and he when
he heard the order read, exclaimed, "now
the country may be saved, without it,
the country was lost. these committees
after the Legislature had been applied
to & would not suspend the writ of habeas
corpus during the invasion, altho it had
passed a law laying an embargo, to enable
commodore Patterson to impress seamen
to man the flotilla were urging the
necessity of declaring martial Law -
believing as I did that there was a real
necessity for such a measure, I promptly
issued the order and experience fully
tested the propriety of it, as the only
means left to detect treason and prevent constant intelligence being given
to the enemy - After the order for establishing
martial law was issued - its details, the lamps to
be put out at [illegible] oclock P.M. and all caught
in the streets to be apprehended & taken to the
main guard for examination", was complained of by the judge & application thro
the marshal & Many others for his exemption from the rules, this was rejected
but upon a reiteration of the request he the

great solicitations yeilded to by me — The excu[illegible] given in writing by which the next night he passed my guards & fled from the defence of the city to Baton Rouge, whence he did not return untill after the battle of [illegible] when he was received cooly by all his democratic friends, these mortifications he became dissapointed and threw himself into the hands of Block Levellers & co. who made a tool of him to harrass & perplex me, in aiding them in disturbing the police of my camp & exciting mutiny & disobedience — Hall was arrested & sent beyond the limits of my camp — as soon as peace was restored he returned to N. O. and altho he had adjourned his court over one term, usurped the power to to call a special court to try his own cause, preside himself, and having altered the record of the writ of habeas corpus, from the 4th of march to the 6th of th[illegible] he was arrested, and no doubt believing that in my defence I shod allude to it, refused to hear it, and condemned me unheard — was this the evidence of a Just & upright judge & a [illegible] honor, or is it not evidence of the highth of corruption, vindictiveness, & tyranny

Nashville July 6th 1842

Genl Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir

A friend of mine writing from Mississippi requests that I should forward him a lock of your Hair. be so good as to enclose me, some directed to Nashville & I will comply with his request;. present me kindly to Mr & Mrs Jackson, and for yourself you have most, ardent wishes for your long life and future happiness.

yours with the highest esteem
E. M. Patterson

18209

Dr Patt[illegible]on

Dr Patterson
complyed with
this 7th Aug 1842
A.J

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

per mail)

Hermitage
July 8th 1842

My dear sir,

I have just received the Globe of the 28th ult. and I think Mr Conrad must begin to be sick of his position, and will not hereafter so easily fall into the toils of Mr Barrow, and make a speech for his gratification, unfounded in fact, to throw odium upon me and known to be notoriously false by thousands in Louisiana.

Col James Bradford of Louisiana, [illegible] a citizen of the State of Ohio being at Nashville on business furnished me with the statement herein enclosed. His statement will be verified by hundreds of Louisianians; and as Col Bradford informs me that he goes on to the city soon, I wish you to see & converse with him. You will find him a true democrat, and of purest integrity. I wish after you receive this & read the enclosed, to see & ask Mr Conrad the standing & character of the Col. Conrad is obliged to give him a good character — he cannot do otherwise.

With the facts stated by Col. Bradford connected with [illegible] of [illegible] martial law, violating the confidence reposed in him and keeping my guards, by my order, checking them from their posts [illegible] viz, from being taken in the streets after 9 oclock, when the lamps were to be extinguished, and fleeing from the

23211

the defence of the city, to the great dismay and
mortification to his friends, which produced
a panic, which took all my exertion to remove
The judges flight and many a belief that the
Judge knew that the city must fall, and
occasioned many to apply for the priviledge
to remove their families from the city to the
up country - this I resisted knowing that the
cocks courage is allways up when the hen is
in his adjoining coop, and thus I answered
them. The judges returning to N. Orleans after
the battle of the 8th Janry [illegible] coolly by all
his former friends, become disappointed,
and threw himself into the arms of Black
Louallier & their associates and become a
tool in their hands to aid in carrying into
effect their wicked machinations against
me to bring the civil & military power in con=
=tack - the judge after being arrested, altering
the record from the 5th to the 6th to
made there appear by the record that I had
arrested him before he had interfered
with the police of my camp - his calling
a special court to try his own conduct, he
having adjourned his court over one
regular term - his having refused to hear
my defence on his own rule - having vio=
=lated the constitution in depriving me
to be heard in my own defence - I think
when fairly brought before the senate &
the people will make Mr Conrad, Barrow & co
feel for their course, as base men ought, who

abandon all principles of Justice & truth, for party purposes.

By this time you have seen the papers I forwarded to Mr. Kendall — I wish you to shew the enclosed to my friend Linn, & Ingersoll, and that they should be advised of the papers in Mr. Kendalls possession — that if the question comes up, that of necessity they may carry the war into africa.

When you have used the enclosed letter as your judgtment may direct, I wish you to hand it to Mr. Kendall, there to remain on file with the other papers on this subject. I retain no copy.

Me, & mine salutes you & your family most kindly — your friend sincerely

Andrew Jackson

Francis P. Blair Esqr.

P.S. present me to Mr. Linn, to Benton, Woodbury and families, and all other friends — A. J.

23212

July 8 42

The fine of Judge [illegible]
stay

Free
Andrew Jackson

Francis P. Blair Esqr
City of Washington
D. Columbia

1842
2

Dear Sir, Nashville July 8th 1842

Yours of the 6th instant came only to hand.

Mrs Ward is also, dissatisfied with the road which runs through her land. Mr Washington and myself are her Attorneys: We have agreed with the other parties, that Mr Washington and myself are to go to Mrs Wards — and view the different routes proposed — and to endeavor to adjust and settle the matter if possible satisfactorily to all concerned: At the same time, that we make this trip to Mrs Wards we, also, wish to meet the parties there who are concerned in your road, with the view to the satisfactory adjustment and settlement of your case: I think there is some misconception in your case between the parties — that can be satisfactorily explained — and when that is done I think the whole may be arranged to suit all.

When Mr Washington and myself visit you and Mrs Ward on this business, we also, wish Mr Andrew Ewing to go with us. He has cheerfully consented to do so. Mr Washington is now in attendance at Murfreesboro Court, and Mr Ewing is obliged to go to [illegible] Court tomorrow where he may

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be detained two weeks – As soon as he returns he and Mr Washington and myself, will immediately go to your House and Mr Ward – meet the other party – and use our best exertions to ~~settle~~ settle matters. We think and hope we can succeed. I do not think the adverse party will oppose your allowance for damages – but the Justices of the County Court may throw difficulties in the way. But still, upon the whole, I think that when we all meet on the ground – and view it – and understand each other properly, the matter may be satisfactorily arranged without a resort to a long, expensive and vexatious law or chancery suit – and as I know you wish to avoid any such proceeding I think it best to wait – and see what can be done at our proposed meeting. This plan will only occasion a delay of about two weeks – and in the meantime my wish is that you will not in any way interfere with the road – nor file any bill, but let every thing stand as it is. If at our meeting we should fail to settle the matter then we can begin the war.

Yours truly

Tho: H. Fletcher

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Cincinnati July 9th 1842

Dear Sir,

It is with feelings of deep respect and consideration that I address you for the purpose of soliciting your valuable Autograph. It is no idle curiosity that prompts these lines; but feeling, as many others do, indebted to you for ideas—correct ones—on many subjects; and wishing to preserve some memento of you, fresh from your own hands, after you shall have passed away, even though it increase the indebtedness and gratitude which I now feel, must, Dear Sir, be my excuse. Hoping your last days may be as peaceful as the past has been glorious, I am

Your most Obt and humble
Servant
Robert C. Holly

To
Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex President of
the U.S.

25216

CINCINNATI O.
JUL
10

~~183~~
Free

To
Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.

July 14: 1842
Senate Chamber

My dear General

Your last letter was duly received as you will have seen from an extract which I used in the Globe to reply to a second letter of Cand. He seems to be pretty well done up although I have not yet done with him. I have conferred with Mr. Kendall & Mr. Ingersoll relative to the best mode of employing the ~~[illegible]~~ second of papers you have forwarded. They concur with me that ~~the~~ the whole matter should be exposed in the columns of the Globe. Mr. Kendall has agreed to prepare the ~~[illegible]~~ to concentrate statements, amending, & [illegible] in a series of articles. — [illegible] in ~~the Globe~~. They would have been

23217

begun already but for the fact that Moore of Louisiana Garland and White, have gotten Martin's History out of the Library and although applied to for it by Mr Ingersoll yet withhold it under the pretext that they are copying extracts from it. If they do not give it up in a day or two I will attack them for their mean device to screen themselves and the authority on which they rely from further exposure. Medill of Ohio, has employed himself in examining the papers sent to him [illegible] & will use them in debate if the Bill can be brought up in the House —

You see from the Globe nothing here than Congress going on [illegible] become informed [illegible] has even yet appeared than [illegible] Congress

which the Hard Cider Spree has disgorged.
It is getting from bad to worse every day.
The business of legislation is really deputed
to the committee of a caucus of Federalists—
and like the blackleg Leader whose
fortune they follow the whole effort
of these committee men is to devise some
knavish trick to win the big game
in which they are engaged— which is
to circumvent the ~~[illegible]~~ people & put them
on the power of Banks ~~and~~ & other
mercenary combinations ~~[illegible]~~ that make
politics the means of a certain sort
of genteel robbery—

Betsy & her brother James will
start for the West by the way of
the Lakes in a few days & will make
the Hermitage ~~[illegible]~~ a sort of
patriarchal resting place in their trans-
~~[illegible]~~ happy would their mother & myself be to
accompany— but you have left me in too im-
portant a post to leave it for an hour under existing
circumstances— Yr affecte F. P. Blair

8

23218

[illegible]
Mch 18 1842

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Plantation, near Bayou Goula P.O.
July 17th 1842.

My dear General:

That I have not written to you more frequently was owing to the apprehension that, in your enfeebled state of health, even the perusal of letters of friendship would be troublesome and fatiguing to you, and not from an abatement of that gratitude for your services to your Country and your paternal kindness and attention to me, which neither time nor circumstances can diminish.

My reason, therefore, for addressing you this letter is to assure you that no one has noticed with more regret and stronger disapprobation than myself the course which Senator Conrad has thought proper to adopt and pursue in regard to the Bill introduced by Dr Linn to the Senate, proposing to remove from your hard earned reputation the stigma intended to be cast upon it by the base act of a venal and cowardly Judge;

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and, consequently, that no one will witness with more satisfaction than myself his ejection from a seat in the Senate; in which he has, in common with his colleagues, grossly misrepresented the feelings and wishes of a grateful people, and added insult to injury by a course of special pleading which would do no credit to a common pettifogger.

Our State elections are just concluded, and I am happy in being enabled to say to you that Louisiana is again in the ranks of Democracy. Mr. Mouton is probably elected Governor by a majority of 12 a 1500; Genl. Dawson to Congress by 604, against 13 at his last election; the Democratic candidate (Bryce) probably elected in the 3rd Congressional District; and a large majority in favor of a Convention for amending our patchwork of a Constitution. The Democrats are thought to have a majority in both Houses of our Legislature; but I am afraid we have been thrown in a minority, in one or both, by dissentions amongst our friends in two or three parishes, upon local questions.

The returns from the remaining eight Parishes, however, will soon determine the question.

Congress, after a seven months' session, have done nothing but bring upon the country dishonor and bankruptcy. If Mr. Tyler had not played the child's game of "fast and loose," I should give him more credit for his veto; and, if we cannot have a revenue bill, without propitiating Mr. Clay, by appending to it his electioneering distribution Bill, I should prefer its postponement "a more propitious period" for deliberate and honest action.

Our local business and currency are in a deranged and wretched state; but I trust that our new Government will, without running into extremes, bring things to rights.

Frances and the Children are quite well, speak often of you, and unite with me in prayers for your health and happiness.

Pray present us kindly to each member of your household; give our loves to my good Sister and dear little niece; and believe me always, my dear General, most sincerely and affectionately —

E. G. W. Butler

25320

Pray donot forget that Hickory Stick for my venerable neighbor, Capt. P. Landry. I have told him you would cut with your own hands.

P.S. I have had your letter to the Editor of the "Globe" published in our village gazette,- in French and in English.

Tennessee

Major E. G. W. Butler
ansd. this 17th
august 1842 –

14

A Jackson Jr
Genl Andrew Jackson
andrew Jackson
1842

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3
Zebulon

His Excel.cy
Andrew Jackson,
Andrew Jackson
Hermitage,
near Nashville
Tennessee.

Zebulon
[illegible]

Bayou Goula
Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

New Orleans July 14. 1842

Dear General

I have read with much pleasure, your letter in answer to the Calumnies attempted to be cast upon you by Senator Conrad, his course in the Senate on the subject of the 1000$ fine has met the disapprobation of a large number of the People of this city of both political parties—

Mr Conrad was a zealous member of the Jackson party for many years, and brought him self into some notoriety as a public speaker, by his frequently addressing the party at their public meetings, on all which occasions he approved of your course in relation to the defence of this city, and particularly that of your declaring Martial Law, and the consequences that followed.

Should it become necessary to shew up before the public Mr Conrads inconsistency in this matter, many signatures of the highest

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respectability can be obtained here, substantiating the above facts—

I have heard it rumored that Judge Martin is now preparing a Statement for the public eye in relation to your remarks respecting him. I can not however vouch for the truth of the report.

You may command my services in this or any other matters touching your public or private reputation—

Wishing you many years of good health

Dear Sir

Your devoted friend

Jas. W. Breedlove

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Huntsville – July 18th 1842

My dear Sir,

This will be handed to you by my young friend James Phelan Esquire, whom I take pleasure in introducing to your acquaintance. He is a young gentleman of great respectability, and moral worth; now engaged in the publication of one of the leading Democratic papers of our State. He is the brother of the Hon. John D. Phelan, now one of our Circuit Judges, and heretofore favorably known to you.

Mr. Phelan is on a visit to Nashville, and the Hermitage, and would be greatly mortified and disappointed, if he could not shake you by the hand. It is unnecessary, after what I have said, to bespeak for him a share of your attention &c.

Hoping, most fervently, that your health may be so restored, that you may enjoy the evening of your useful, & well spent life, and live to see your country in prosperity.

I remain, as ever,
very truly,
Your friend
C. C. Clay

Genl. Jackson,
Hermitage,
Tenn.

73222

~~Rachel Jackson~~

~~Rach~~

C. C. Clay
[illegible]
M^r [illegible]
Alabama
A. J

Rachel

Rachel Jackson

Andrew Jackson,
Hermitage,
Tenn.

J J J G

Rachel Jackson

Rachel Jackson. J

Jackson

Rachel Jackson J T J

Rachel Jackson) J J

July 19. 1842

Genl. Andrew Jackson }
Ex President of the U.S.A. }

Very Dear Sir,

Allow me to present to your attention, my young friend, Mr John G. Barr of Tuskaloosa, who visits Tennessee expressly that he may have the pleasure of calling on you. Mr Barr is a graduate of the University of Alabama. He designs to apply himself to the profession of the Law. He is a young gentleman of promise and worth. I hope your health & leisure will permit him to pay his respects to you in person. Whatever kindness it may be in your power to bestow upon Mr Barr, have the goodness to place it all to the account of, Dear Sir, your friend & servant, &c. &c.

Most affectionately

W. A. Scott

19th July 1842 Tuskaloosa. ala.

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His Excellency
Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex President U. S
Hermi
Ch

The Rev. Dr. [illegible]

Baltimore
W. Barr.

23223

Newbury July 17th 1842.

My Dear Sir, although I have seen you but once and am a stranger to you yet believing any humble and respectful tribute of regard and friendship even from one who tills the earth for a living will not be altogether unacceptable I take the liberty to write hoping I may receive a few lines from you to preserve while I live that they may be transmitted to my children when I pay the great debt of Nature.

It affords me pleasure that a Joint Resolution passed the Legislature of New Hampshire, of which I am a member, June Session 1842, "That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and that our Representatives be requested to use their efforts to procure the passage by Congress of a Bill, to refund to General Andrew Jackson the amount of the fine and interest thereon, paid by him in A.D. 1815, by order of Judge Hall, for an alleged contempt of court, in defending the country and protecting the city [illegible] New Orleans from the attacks of a British foreign foe.

Approved, June 29, 1842. I have read your letter of June 9, 1842 to F. P. Blair Esq, Editor of the Globe which carries conviction to the mind that the fine imposed, not by the Upright, but the Unjust Judge should be refunded: and that while a grateful People duly appreciate the motives and the measures which proved the salvation of New Orleans, posterity will frown indignantly upon ~~Judge~~ the conduct of Judge Hall and his associates in iniquity. And Dear President, I fondly cherish the hope that your life will be spared to receive this act of justice; I cannot say that I expect it from our present rulers, whose political existence is short; but I do expect it from their successors of whose election the people have much cause to select virtuous and intelligent members.

I will not intrude by prolonging this communication and beg you to forgive my presumption. With Sentiments of esteem my best regards will continue through life.

Jacob Gibson.

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Gen. A. Jackson.

BRADFORD N.H

July 20th

free

recd. and answered
August 1st 1842
[illegible]

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Hall free

35

State of Tennessee.

Charleston S C
July 20 1842

My Dear General

I cannot sufficiently express the gratification I enjoyed on the perusal of your letter on the subject of Judge Halls proceedings against you — It revived the recollection of the glorious events of New Orleans: and my only regret was, that party spirit & party hostility, should at this late period withhold from you the justice due for your very distinguished and patriotic services on that occasion — Mr Calhoun has in a very few words, truly presented the above duties, into which men so elevated by personal considerations are apt to fall, and the Judiciary Committee, on reading these remarks and your letter, will be made to feel how far they have forgotten what is due to their Country and the situation they hold among the Representatives of the Republic - The last 18 years have been the most eventful in the history of our Country, and in no particular so extraordinary, as in the political conflicts which have divided parties, and seperated men - To me individually it has been truly painful to have been placed in the relations in which I have stood towards those for whom I entertained the highest regard and respect; and if at any time we have been made seemingly to act in opposition, it is gratifying now to find, in the lapse of a few years that we are again acting together on the same broad, and irresistible principles which shew that we never were seperated in principle but only in the measures carrying out these principles - The objects for which we were both contending being the same, we have only taken different bypaths all leading however to the great highway of Republicanism - If my Dear General under a peculiar sensitiveness (which no one knows how to appreciate higher than yourself) I have believing myself wronged, written aught to give you pain it was unintentional: but I did think in your proceedings towards me, and two Individuals (who whether worthy of the confidence you reposed in them you are now the better judge) you did me an injury by placing me in a position of seeming hostility which I did not wish to occupy - My principles forced me however to act: and time shewn, in the late ridiculous Harrison Humbug, who was true to his creed, and who merited your confidence - The last Presidential conflict has made developments which may have forced us all to think: while few can calculate the mischief which has been done: and when and by what means we can return to the principles which placed you in the Presidential Chair & which [illegible] of [illegible]

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would have made us the happiest and most prosperous: as we are now among the most despised and detested of nations –

It would be truly gratifying to hear from you and though now no longer taking any part in politics I should be pleased with your views on the means to escape the difficulties which seem to threaten our institutions –

Yours truly
James Gadsden

Andrew Jackson
Late Presdt U States
Nashville
Tennessee

[illegible]

Washington 21. July 1842.

Dear General,

The enclosed, received by yesterday's mail, was sent to me by Major Reynolds of Penna a sound and consistent democrat, and at all times and under all circumstances, a devoted friend of yours. He edited a newspaper at Lewistown, Mifflin county, which supported with great zeal and much ability your veto of the Bank Bill in 1832. Soon after the explosion that took place in your first Cabinet, in 1831, and before a new one was organized he came to Washington to see what was the matter. Mr Ingham's friends endeavoured to prejudice him against you, and to make him believe that no one of talents or respectability could be had to serve in your Cabinet after what had happened. I shall never forget his reply — "He told them it was a matter of no sort of consequence whether you had a Cabinet or not. it was only necessary that you should have some good clerks to enable you to administer the government, as the people looked to you alone and did not care a fig for all the Cabinets that could be formed." After this they thought it was time to let him alone. I do not

23231

know whether you recollect the Major;
I have shown you many of his ardent
and patriotic letters, which you used
to read with pleasure.

I have mentioned these facts and
circumstances in relation to him, because
I thought if you recollected him it would
be gratifying to you to know that his
devotion to you and hatred of the
U States Bank is not less ardent and
deep now than it was in 1831-32.

As the messenger is about leaving
for the Post Office I have only time
to beg to be kindly remembered to each
member of your family and to assure you that I am very truly and
sincerely

your friend

W B Lewis

To/

Genl A. Jackson.

P.S. Mr Tyler I have understood sent
up to the Senate yesterday Mr Sheppard's
name for Marshal - If he should
be rejected, he will then I have reason
to believe send up the name of Mr Mc
Gavock

Mr Cavanaugh of Maine,

whom you appointed Charge de Affairs to Portugal, is in this City as one of the Maine Commissioners to settle, with Lord Ashburton the Boundary Question, and desires to be kindly remembered to you. He made many inquiries after you and said nothing would give him so much pleasure, as to see you once more. — By the by this boundary Question is a pretty tough one, but I hope it *will be* satisfactorily settled. I should have more confidence in this however if that impracticable fellow Judge Prebble, was not one of the Commissioners! — The thing will be decided one way or the other in a day or two — perhaps this very day. —

Major Wm B Lewis -
answd. 3d. August 1842
A.J.

[illegible] [illegible] Aug. [illegible] 1844

Genl. Jack[illegible]

D. Genl.

On the first side of this sheet you will find a statement showing the time [illegible] was arrested, the Capt. Wm. Butler [illegible] mentioned [illegible] from South Carolina, [illegible] the Regt. that belonged to, you can easily ascertain that point. he may probably have been a Major at the time of the arrest of Judge Hall, if so, my statement can be altered [illegible] on my return to Jackson from my plantation [illegible] I found my family well, with the exception of Mrs. Butler whose health has not been good for eight months, should she get able to travel, I will endeavour to pay you a visit before [illegible] fall — you will have [illegible] the [illegible] district in Tn. where [illegible] to the Legislature [illegible] in the Election [illegible] the district [illegible] we will have the Govr. two [illegible] to Congress [illegible] in the Legislature — [illegible]

Mrs. Butler joins me in kind regards to Yourself Mr. & Mrs. Jackson & family —

Your friend & obdt. Servt.
Wm. E. Butler

Genl. A. Jackson
Hermitage [illegible]
Ten

23233

before Senate

from

is best

Mr. Wm. Eckerlin
enclosing
one on the
subject of [illegible]
[illegible]
A.J.

[illegible] Jackson July [illegible]

Genl. Andrew Jackson

[illegible] your letter of the [illegible] after [illegible] [illegible] occasion for this [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] that fact [illegible]

[illegible] that the order [illegible] for the arrest of Judge Hall, [illegible] order, [illegible] Capt. Butler who had charge of the files of [illegible] was between [illegible] 5th March 1815 [illegible] who had charge of the files of [illegible] was [illegible] did not [illegible] [illegible] as the [illegible] Capt. [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Major [illegible] Judge Hall [illegible] [illegible] -ation at what time of day [illegible] was [illegible]

Yours [illegible] truly

[illegible] Butler

25934

Washington July 25. 1842

My dear Genl

I recd your letter covering Maj. Bradford's statement - read them to Mr Ingersoll & put them into the hands of Dr Linn. Both these gentlemen are prepared to call up their respective Bills on the very first opportunity. Ingersoll thinks that the federal party in the House will be glad to let the restoring law pass without opposition being afraid to put your name in the next election [illegible] coupled with the injustice of refusing to return what was taken from you for defending your country. While they have paid an immense sum for their troops to the Massachusetts [illegible] for refusing [illegible] & to Old Hull for his [illegible] in surrendering to the Govt.

tendency to England. Their holding
fast to the fine for the Defence of New
Orleans under such circumstances would
be a millstone round their necks &
I think they will cut loose from
it by passing the Bill - If they
do not they will hear of it in every Section
of the Union - I have at last got the
Book (containing history) & put it into the
hands of Mr Kendall with a view to
have the whole conduct of Hall and the
practices of that day by your enemies of the
fully exposed. The examinations & depositions
which Kendall may make use, will
help him in his history of your life, which
he contemplates - If he were to come in
now & finish this work at once it
would go far to help him out of his
Recurring embarrassments - I have urged

this on him — but I fear his health is so seriously impaired as to prevent his execution of this great work — soon if ever — He ought at all events to begin it soon — His constitution is evidently tottering and all the time & strength he has left cannot at best be more than sufficient to ~~perf~~ do full justice to his great subject, embracing so great a volume of military & civil transactions — I think it would be well that you should make some disposition in your will of the papers in Mr. Kendall's hands to ensure the fulfilment of the trust committed to him in case of his death & ~~his~~ failure to perform it — Bancroft, the ablest historian of this or any other country, was anxious to undertake it — If death or dis~~ease~~ should put it out of Mr. Kendall's power to write your history, Bancroft would be the man of all others to do it — If it was given him in charge & I should live, I would take care that it should be faithfully & ably executed — My suggestions are however altogether [illegible] upon the possible inability of Mr Kendal to perform it. His intimacy with your administration

25238

& with you personally, as well as his fine talents as an investigator & writer, to make him the fittest man for the office of [illegible] he holds.

The Feds are in sad plight here. Evans is at this moment opposing the Tariff Bill in the Senate and admits that the Govt is run aground unless they instantly raise means to put it afloat by the new Tariff. The navy & army appropriation Bills have been staved off to prevent the open shame of stopping treasury.

There is much discontent among the Democrats with Webster's Treaty. The impression is that he has given the British the King of Holland's award & a large addition beyond it, throwing the whole American boundary far to the South of the highlands, ~~through~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the natural rampart of both nations contemplated in the treaty, first describing them [illegible]. To give England this vantage ground of military positions all along our border and the long coveted military

road from Halifax to Quebec (so that
when she cannot use the St Lawrence
she may have a short road by land
to throw her force upon our ~~[illegible]~~
North western line.) the United States
are to pay a half Million of Dollars
to Maine to satisfy her for the sur-
render. The amount of it all is that
we pay out of an exhausted Treasury this
large sum, to get the privilege of ceding
away a part of our country, to provide
our inveterate enemy with the greatest
facilities to bring her force to bear
upon us with the most destructive
power & at the most assailable
points. I think you were inclined to
accept the King of Holland's award.
There would have been no sacrifice of honor
in yielding to this arbitration to which we

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had consented - How much better would it have been to have complied with this compromise, which would have been considered a sacrifice to preserve public faith, than now to pay a half million of tribute money, to gain the disgrace of giving up what we refused to give up under the award of an arbitrator and in addition, a considerable portion of Territory fortifying the whole British frontier Disposing our own -

But I must not worry you with such long & ill written letters - Our young ones have taken their leave of us on their way to the Hermitage to see your face by the way of the Lakes - my wife & myself are alone but our Posts to keep your Globe a going which ~~[illegible]~~ you will always find devoted to you as both she & I am

yo. unaffectionate friend
F P Blair

have

a

able

taken

the

all

will always

Bain 23240

F. P. Blair Esqr
July 25th 1842 –
answd 7th August
–42–

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near
Nashville
Tennessee

WASHINGTON CITY D.C.
JUL
25

Hermitage
July 25th 1844

My dear Sir,

Your kind acceptance to the letter
of the 24th instant has been just recd.

I do suppose Mr Conrad ere this, regrets
the situation in which his party pre-
dilections has placed him in [illegible]
and before you, his constituents
[illegible] he will still more
regret his course. I hope the letter
of Col James Bradford of Louisiana
late [illegible], has ere this reached you
which in my last I enclosed you.
The Col [illegible] before this reaches you
will be in Washington. I am informed
he was the schoolmate of
Conrad & knows him well and
a friend of Conrad, but not to
his politics. The Col is as I am informed,
a person of determined mind, and
highly irritated at Conrad for the
course he has taken in this case.

I have full confidence that my
honor & fame is safe in your hands
and Mr Kendalls, and Mr Ingersol is
an able counceller and in your

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hands, and Doctor Lemons, & other friends,
I leave it to all whom present my
kind regards, and confidence. This
~~stain~~ which throws a blemish upon
my public character to be handed down
to posterity, so unjustly imposed, I have
a great wish to ~~have~~ ~~[illegible]~~ it is defaced
by an act of Congress, or the party truly
of the people. When I reviewed
- stand before the is upon me with
- the ~~necessity~~ of the act of declaring martial
was required
~~law~~, ~~from~~ the real necessity of the case
the judge who imposed the fine, ap=
=proving the act as the city orleans
by which the city could be saved,
brings to my recollection the depravity of
Human nature, and the necessity there
is for judges to be deprived by law
of the power ~~[illegible]~~ of contempt be=
=yond the verge of the court, & where
the court is really in session in the
term pointed out by law. His very
a dangerous power to be invested in
a judge, to call a court as judge Hall did,
to try a contempt charged to have been
committed not in term time, against
himself & then preside in his own court
& presiding it from which there was no
appeal. These things will be first noted
from the able hands of [illegible]
I expect to be favoured that we will
soon have the pleasure of seeing your
amiable daughter & son at the Hermitage

we will give them a hearty welcome, and endeavour to make them comfortable as long as they will gratify us with their company. Sarah & I have the fillies in good order for Miss Eliza, and by her brothers to make a choice. There is only one thing I fear, that my favorite will not have sufficient size - they are both of pure blood - half sisters by the sire side, and well crossed by the mother. But the two year old I know her stock for five generations. I will send you with the one chosen her pedigree.

How much it would have added to our pleasure to have hailed you and your amiable lady welcome with your son & daughter. This not being in your power, accept for yourself and her the prayers of myself & household for your prosperity & happiness and that of every branch of your family thro life, & a happy immortality.

I am still labouring under great oppression from shortness of breath which confines me mostly to the House.

I pray you to receive my sincere thanks for all your friendship. My dear friend adieu.

Andrew Jackson

Francis P. Blair Esqr.

33242

[illegible]

Francis P. Blair Esqr
City of Washington

July 25/42

23242

Free
Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr.
City of Washington
D. Columbia

Jul 25/42
The Genl
& Mr Conrad -
La [illegible] for [illegible]
Mrs &
Mrs Blair
visit [illegible]

23242

2

1842

Honored and venerable
Ex-President Jackson
D. Sir

I have perused the history of your life with interest your public writings with profit. and cast my vote at the polls for you with pleasure— I have admired your ambition, unceasing virtue & integrity, patriotism & philanthropy, & now congratulate you on your peaceful retirement from serving your Country—

Now my prayer is. that your decent to the grave may be peaceful and quiet. & when the lamp of life shall have ceased to burn, may your spirit be wafted to Mansions of bliss to dwell in the presence of its God forever & ever—

I have now one request & I hope you will not fail in granting it— I wish your "autograph" that I may, that I may keep it to look upon, & for my children & childrens children to look at & remember the defender of their Country

I am dear Sir
Respectfully Your
Obt. servant
H. M. Spooner

Camillus, Onondaga County
New York July 29. 1842

33244

[illegible] N Y
August 3

Free

To be answered
when [illegible]
16th of August [illegible]
A.J.

Hon. Andrew Jackson
Ex President
Nashville
Tenn.

Penn Stow Patrick county Virg.
1 Aug. 1842.

Dear Sir:

I have in my possession a number of letters, written by my brother the late Maj. John Reid, whilst a member of your Military family, in the late war. These letters give a succinct but connected and very interesting history of all your military operations in which he participated, and I have long thought them too valuable to be lost. In order to secure their preservation it is my purpose, to cause them to be published in some of the literary periodicals of the day — accompanied by a brief outline of his character. The object of this letter is, therefore, to request, that you will furnish me with such facts in relation to him, as your recollection, at this day may supply. The position which he held in your

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army; the fine opportunity it afforded you of knowing him thoroughly, will at least, enable you to speak of the prominent traits of his character.

If in any of the actions in which he took part, he particularly distinguished himself, I will thank you to state where, and in what way. In short any thing you may be able to recollect of him, that is sufficiently interesting to be made known, I will thank you to communicate.

I am well aware, Sir, of the task I am about to impose on one of your advanced age and infirm health; and have long forborne, on this account to address you on the subject. But believing that by taking your own time - and writing at your liesure, you may be able to scribble me a few sheets, without subjecting yourself to

afforded you
ll at least,
minent traits
hich he took
nished him=
where and
thing you may
is sufficient=
nown I will
nk I am
r advanced
have long
ldress you
hat by taking
t your
ssible me a
urself to

expensive fatigue, I have ventured to make the request

I am sorry that is not in my power to lay these letters before you. I am sure you would approve the disposition I am about to make of them. That they will be read with interest, the nature of the events which he describes - and describes with so much elegance and spirit, I think is certain. In all of these from first to last, he never fails to do the fullest [illegible] the high qualities of his commanding [illegible] and he never makes an allusion to [illegible] his pen does not kindle and glow with the warmest expressions of admiration & regard [illegible]

Whatever you may think proper to say, if it is in yr. power to say any thing, may be placed in the hands of his son, Mr. John Reid of Nashville, for which I shall ever feel grateful

Very truly & sincerely yr friend & obt svt Nathan Reid

93247

Nathan Dudley [illegible]
[illegible] this 24th
August 1843 —
My health is
better & I will
give thee a full
account of
the [illegible] of
my [illegible]
George [illegible]
with [illegible]
my fullest con-
[illegible] I
[illegible] proceed
[illegible]
the [illegible] Children
Family

Jacob Gibson Esqr. Hermitage
August 1st 1842.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo informing me that a joint resolution passed the Legislature of New Hampshire at their june session of 1842, of which you are a member, Instructing your Senators in congress & requesting your Representatives to use their efforts to procure the passage of a bill by congress to refund to me with interest the fine imposed by Judge Hall for an alleged contempt of court.

For this unsolicited interposition of the Legislature of New Hampshire to have wiped from ~~my memory~~ the record the unjust imputation thrown upon my character by that unjust & vindictive Judge Hall sitting in his own cause from whose decree there was no appeal, it merits as it receives my sincere thanks. I am happy to know that you have read my letter to F. P. Blair Esqr. of the 9th of June 1842 which fairly portrays the tyrannical illegal conduct of the judge Hall in his proceedings against me. From affliction and debility I write with difficulty and am become a bad correspondent. I never write unless to answer that of a friend or when imperious necessity compels in vindication of my character.

For your kind expression with regard to me and your [illegible] wishes receive a tender of my thanks. I am very respectfully yr mo. obt. servt.

A. J.

from which you are a able judge to appreciate the injustice done me.

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Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

Hermitage
August 1st 1842 -

My dear Sir

Some time ago, I forwarded you inclosed, a letter from Col. James Bradford of Louisiana, late of Ohio, shewing forth the former declarations of Mr Conrad approving my conduct in the defence of N. Orleans, approving martial law and condemning the course of Judge Hall, which I hope you have received. I now inclose you a letter just received from Mr Breedlove confirming the statement of Col. Bradford. it not being a private letter, I send it to you that if it should become necessary you may use it in support of the statement of Col. Bradford -

I have wrote Mr Breedlove to furnish me the statement of a few respectable citizens of N. Orleans confirming his & Bradfords, and also the character & standing of Judge Martin. I am informed that long since Martin has become very odious to the citizens of N. Orleans - that they have for years been endeavouring to get him off the Bench, but has -

avarice, altho rich, knowing that he
is odious to the people & superannuated,
he clings to his judgeship. I have never
seen Mortons Book introduced by
Conrad - when it was first published
I wrote to my friend Mr Duncan to
procure & send me a volume - he
wrote ~~you~~ me an answer, that it was a
tissue of falshoods & false colourings
wrote with a view of shielding the
traitors ~~to their~~ country, and that
it had fell still born from the press.
and was unworthy of my notice, &
I never heard of it afterwards untill
Mr Conrad had brought it to life
& produced it as authority in the
senate. I have just read a letter from
Major E. G. W. Butler, brother in Law of
Conrad, to his sister in which he
says Conrad ~~has~~ by his speech in
the senate politically destroyed
himself. I think Mr Conrad will
long regret becoming the tool to
that arch hypocrite Badger, and
that vindictive Aristocrat Bayard -
with kind salutations of my household
to you & yours I remain yr friend
Andrew Jackson
F. P. Blair Esqr
P.S. I am still labouring under great difficulty
of breathing when I walk -

t he
executed,
never
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Aug 5

Mr. inea
& the price
his health

Free
Andrew Jackson

Francis. P. Blair Esqr.
City of Washington
District Columbia

NASHVILLE
AUG
5
Te.

10712

Boston, Aug. 1. 1842.

Respected Sir.

Excuse the liberty thus taken in addressing you.

My object in writing is to obtain your Signature to place among a collection of Autographs now being made of the distinguished men of our country & I need not add *how valuable* your name would be among them.

Most res. Yr obt & humble
Servt.
J. G. Jarvis Jr

Boston, Mass.

33251

2325E

wants my
autograph
the terms of
it [illegible]
to comply
with it

Post Master will
please add the place
of Residence

Hon Andrew Jackson

Nashville
Tenn.

Buffalo. August 3. 1842.

To His Exy Andrew Jackson.

Sir:

I am about to make a singular request: yet I can assure you it flows solely from the deep respect I entertain for you: and. I trust, when you consider all the circumstances, you will not deem me impertinent or presumptuous.

I am a son of DeWitt Clinton - one of your warmest admirers and most influential friends. From him I learned to do justice to your eminent civic qualifications as well as to your military fame. I yielded your administration, and that of your immediate successor, a decided & warm, though perhaps not a very important support. I have held & now hold some stations of honor and of trust. I have always sustained those cardinal democratic principles and measures avowed by you - and am proud that I have done so.

You will excuse this egotism. Unknown to you as I probably am, it seems necessary in order to show that your retirement is not intruded upon by one without some slight claim to your indulgence.

I have nothing of or from you to transmit to my family. May I ask for something - if it be but your name in your own hand-writing - to leave to my children as a memorial of one so deeply revered by their father, and so great a benefactor of

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their country.

With profound respect,
Your most obed^t Servant
George W. Clinton.

Mr Claxton
to be answered
when able A. J.

N York Augt 4/42

Dr Sir

Will you have the kindness to enclose me a lock of your hair, I wish to preserve it with some of Mr Van Buren's which I have — I had the pleasure of dining with him last Sunday at Kinderhook, he looks remarkably well and expressed himself well gratified with his tour — Mr Poinsett with his Lady is also there, paying him a visit for a short period when they will return South — You probably remember a letter I wrote you about 8 years since giving you some Election news dated on board of a Steamboat on the Hudson River, and I believe that I shall be enabled this fall to send you equally as favorable accounts of our State — I enclose you a Copy of my Appeal to Voluntary Citizens published prior to the Presidential Election, which if you have time to peruse I would be pleased to have you give me your opinion of, as it is not impossible at some future day it may be deemed expedient to republish it and I would like to add your testimony to it — Wishing you every blessing I remain your

Faithful Friend

Henry E. Riell

Genl Andrew Jackson

23355

Free

Gen Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn

N-YO
AUG
4

Mr. Reed— to be
attended to then
A. J.

CIRCULAR.

Henry E. Riell & Jacob S. Arcularius beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that having entered into Partnership under the firm of Riell & Arcularius, for the transaction of a general Auction and Commission Business, will continue in the well-known and commodious Store, **No. 304 BROADWAY,** *corner of Duane Street, and are now prepared to receive consignments of Wines, Fancy and Staple Goods, Paintings, Engravings, Books, Works of Art, and every other description of property; in the disposal of which an unremitting attention to the interests of their employers will ever be kept in view. Their sale room is large—100 feet in depth—and well lighted; the location one of the best in the city for such purposes, with other superior advantages; and by the assurance of a prompt settlement of sales they solicit and trust to receive a share of public favor.*

NEW-YORK, JAN. 20, 1842.

REFERENCES.

Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, Mayor of the city of New-York.
Hon. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, Ex-Mayor and President of the Bank of the State of New-York.
Hon. CAMPBELL P. WHITE, Merchant, 80 Front street.
Hon. P. H. DICKERSON, Paterson, N. J.
ROBERT LOVETT, Esq.
JOSEPH F. ATWILL, Esq., Music Publisher, 201 Broadway.
Messrs. O. COBB & CO., Merchants, 6 Coenties Slip.
MORDECAI M. NOAH, Esq., Judge of the Sessions Court.
Messrs. PENTZ & CO., Merchants, 55 Water street.
ANDREW H. MICKLE, Esq., Tobacconist, 110 Water street.
JOHN PECK, Esq., Merchant, 62 Front street.
O. F. GLEIM, Esq., Importer, 54 Broadway.
JONATHAN J. CODDINGTON, Esq., Postmaster of New-York.
M. WERCKMEISTER, Importer, 150 Broadway.
GEORGE ARCULARIUS, Esq.
GEORGE IRELAND, Esq., Pres. of the Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
Hon. AARON CLARK, Ex-Mayor.
Hon. JOHN J. MORGAN.
Hon. JAMES MONROE.
Hon. MYNDERT VAN SCHAICK.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Esq.
Messrs. HENSCHEN & UNKART, Importers, 36 Pine street.
EGBERT BENSON, Esq.
Messrs. S. H. S. & F. A. WOODWORTH, Merchant, 325 Broadway.
DANIEL E. TYLEE, Pres. of the Saving's Bank.
Messrs. L. TOQUET & CO., Importer, 7 John street.
J. B. SCHMELZEL, Esq.
GARRIT STORM, Esq.
SAMUEL S. PARKER, Esq., Merchant, corner of Courtlandt and Greenwich street.
RICHARD WHILEY, Esq., Pres. of the North River Fire Ins. Co.
L. DE LA FOREST, Esq. Consul General of France.

23256

Hermitage
August 7th 1842 –

My dear Sir,

I have just received your esteemed favour of the 25th ultimo, acknowledging mine covering that of Mr. Bradfords, and I thank you for the use you have made of them. On the first instance I inclosed you one from Mr Breedlove of N. Orleans of similar import to that of Col. Bradfords, and have requested Mr Breedlove to furnish me with the statement referred to by as many respectable characters as his convenience will permit, and also the statement of the standing of Judge Morton at as early a days as possible. The officious intermeddling of Conrad in this case has finished his career for many of his Whigg friends have declared that they will not vote for him. I feel still more & more indebted to you for your kind attention to my fame, and to my friend ~~Doctor~~ Linn & Mr Ingersol. I have duly noted your remarks with regard to my friend Mr Kendall and deplore greatly his declining health & still hope he may regain his health and long live for his family, and the public good. But should he be taken from us, then

23257

my dear friend, I wish you to take my papers into your possession, and dispose of them as your judgment may suggest- I will thus provide in a schedule to my will. but I hope providence may restore his health & long prolong his life- There are many other papers that may be necessary for Mr Kendall to have, yet here amongst my papers. [illegible] Mr Kendall has promised to come out this fall & select them as I am unable to do so. please present my kind regards to him.

I hope the senate may reject, that odious treaty with England- from your ideas of its contents, as you are informed, it is not only disgraceful, but humiliating to our national character and humbling us in dust & ashes. I had determined to accept the award made by the King of Holland, regardless of the remonstrance of Judge Preble but my whole Cabinet remonstrated against my decision recommending me, as the senate was in session, to lay it before them- I yielded to this recommendation, but sincerely have I regretted it since- for this my whole Cabinet will vouch. Judge Forsyth being then chairman of the committee on -our-

our foreign relations I was sure he would recommend adopting the Award- But it has passed away, & our country is now to be humbled by a disgraceful treaty. Had the river St. Johns been made the boundary from its source to its mouth, there would have been some reciprosity in it. I hope the Senate may reject it.

We are happy to hear that our young friends are on their way hither, we will rejoice to see them at the Hermitage and make them as comfortable as real and heartfelt friendship can bestow.

With truly friendly greetings to you and your amiable Lady we salute you, & remain sincerely your friend

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr.

23258

Augt 7/42

Encloses a Letter
from Mr Brashore
Condemns the Treaty
with England

F. P. Blair Esqr
City of Washington

1842

Exchange Cumberland Co. Va
Augt 8 1842

Honoured & Esteemed General,

Dear Sir,

Your will on seeing the name subscribed to this letter, think it a little strange, but on a perusal of its contents, your will see the motive, & pardon my freedom for intruding on your time & taxing your patience.

I am a native of Tenn. raised in Wilson county near Statesville where my relations still live excep one brother (Col George Smith) who has recently mooved from Statesville to Clarksville Tenn. At the age of 17 or a little upwards, I was a soldier in Capt Spinks' company (from Wilson Co.) under your immediate command in the Creek nation, was in the battle of Taladaga, tho you will have no rememberance of me as an individual I know it would be impossible for you to remember names or men under your command, and when too I was only a raw boy and not holding any office in the company to which I belonged.

In the fall 1814 My Father George I Smith sent me to Buckingham Co Va to sell some land left unsold when he migrated to Tenn. and I have made that county my residence ever since untill one year since when I removed to Cumberland Co. where I now live.

Since the year 14 our common country has been deeply agitated again & again in her political waters, during which time I have not been an inatentive observer, tho I have taken no very publick part in the political contentions, I have been unmoved as to my political views, I have ever acted with and steadily adheard to the democratic party. I have never seen any reason to change my views on this subject. You were the first man I ever voted for as president of the ~~unit~~ united states, and then Va went against you & for Crawford. There were but 2 persons who voted for you at that election in the County and I was one of them the other was also a soldier under you, but we had the pleasure to see at the end of 4 years our state rise in all her strength against the man (J. Q. Adams) who had unjustly been placed in the presidential chair by intrigues, and our favourite General placed at the helm of our national affairs, for 8 years in succession

Your political course I constantly approved with all my heart, and
still approve the wise and patriotic acts recommended and carried out by yo
and through your instrumentality. I then thought & still think there
was no other man in the united states who had the nerve to tak
hold on the horns of the united states Bank, and crush it but
yourself, and thus save our land of freedom from a monied Tyrant
Our children unborn will be made famillior with the fact and rise up
and call you blessed, when your are resting in the house appointed for al
living, and your enemies are hid in the shades of disgrace.

I sustained Mr Van Buren in his course, and tho the people turned hi
out of office I look upon him as a pure Republican & patriot, and he
will be rewarded by a generous and patriotic people, when they return to the
sober senses again, (which they are fast doing)

My mind has been particularly turned to you for several months o
an other and more important subject, which is the principle cause of my
troubling you with this imperfect scroll. I have been writing the foregoin
to let you know who I am, (as I know you always have a high
esteem for your old soldiers,) and by this means will be permitted to
address a few thought to you on the subject above alluded to.

In the year 16 I hope I experienced the pardoning mercy of a sin pardon
God, for which I have ever desired to be thankful. In March 1817 I unit
myself with a baptist church and put on christ publickly in baptis
as directed by his word, in september of the same year I commenced publ
speaking warning my dying fellow men to prepare to meet their God
From that time untill the present I have been engaged in preachin
the glad tidings of the gospel to my fellow men. For the last 15 y
I have preach on an average 250 sermons a year, some years more tim
than days in the year. I have the pleasure of seeing (as unworthy as
I am) the worke of the Lord prosper under my ministrations in some go
degree, I have had the pleasure of burrying with christ in baptism
about 1500 persons during my ministerial course. I hope I have a dee
and heart felt concern for the eternal salvation of my dear fel
sinners, and for whom should I feel a deeper concern than for my
old General; yes, him who led me in the field of battle with s
skill & unparralel judgment, and in after years guided the ship
of state with such correct principles

My dear General I have learned with much pleasure you are a professor of the religion of Jesus christ, and that we are both now fighting under the banner of the captain of salvation, we have enemies, spiritual enemies from within & without, from earth & hell but our commander has promised all, yea, all of his soldiers victory over all. You have gone beyond the allotted time of man, I would think you are nearly 4 score years old and of course your sojourn on earth must soon end. Dear Genl you have had much to encounter while engaged in the affairs of your beloved country, from conflicting views of ~~points~~ parties, but you now have retired from the publick stage to enjoy the retiring sweets of Hermitage, and where I hope you enjoy much of the sweets of your makers presence, while you ~~can~~ devote the evening of life to his precious service.. I contemplate coming to Tenn. this fall or winter to see my aged mother, and if you are still on the stage of action intend to see you, but in all likelyhood we shall never meet on earth & should we not, I hope we shall be prepared to meet in a better world than this, O! how delightful is the thought that after we are done with the buffeting waves of lifes tempestious seas, we shall harbour in the haven of everlasting repose where waves & tempests will beat our little bark no more, that after we are done fighting in the ch[illegible]n campaign we shall rest from all turmoil & privations which [illegible] feel, while we shall see the last enemy (death) prostrate at our feet.. ~~then~~ and we ground the weapons of our warfare at our captains feet, and shout an eternal victory, "To him that loved us & washed us from our sins in his own blood." My dear Gen. I pray that you may become more and more spiritually minded, that your sun may be brighter & brighter to the perfect day, that you may enjoy much of the divine presence in the closing scenes of your earthly pilgrimage, that your confidence in the promises of eternal life may be firm & unshaken, that the everlasting arms may be underneath your soul, and when you quite the shores of time you may have "an abundant enterance ministered to you into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." My Dear Gen. suffer a word of exhortation from one who feels a deep interest in your eternal wellfare, from an old soldier of yours who has listened to your commands with pleasure, and obayed them

33260

with prompness. Try and give up as much as you can the affairs of this world and devote your time to devotional exercises, read the scripture and obey them that when you are called to render up your account you may have your lamp trimed & light burning and be ready for the summons May the God of all grace abundantly enrich your soul with heavenly prospects, supply all your wants, give you conquering grace over all your spiritual enemies, and finally bring you to that rest which remains for his people in heaven, is the sincere prayer of one of your old soldiers on earth and & brother & companion in the kingdom of Jesus christ

P. P. Smith

Gen! Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Davidson County
Tenn:
Nashville P.O.

[illegible]

My Post address is Columbia, Henry county Ala

PS would it be too much for me to ask you to write me a line or two while you remain on earth; to have from your own pen an account of your hope in christ, it would afford me satisfaction beyond discription. If you see my friend & Brother the Rev. R. B. C Howel pastor of the Baptist church Nashville present my christian regards to him P. P. S:

Nashville Augt 11. 1842

Dear Genl

I take pleasure in introducing to you three young Gentlemen of the University of Alabama (Mr Low (Son of Genl Low) Mr Barr and Mr Steel, accompanied by Mr Goree of the Nashville University who you know, The young Gentlemen from Alabama are on a visit to Tennessee and while in this Section are very desirous of paying their respects to you,

I expect to have the pleasure of seeing you in a few days,

Respectfully
Yours
R Armstrong

Genl Andrew Jackson

23261

[illegible]

Genl Andrew Jackson

pr. [illegible]

Washington Aug: 12: 1842

My dear General:

I rec'd your letter yester-
day covering that of Mr Brashear —
I will make the proper use of the informa-
tion it contains and of any other you
send me — I will never cease to
[illegible] Commod. [illegible]
expose in all proper [illegible] company
[illegible] itself contradictory in [illegible] to
your conduct. Mr [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
Ritchie's false history thoroughly [illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible] [illegible] second from
party [illegible] I sent the Book
[illegible] [illegible]. Since [illegible] [illegible]
to him but I suppose he is [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] I have [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
letter [illegible] papers which [illegible] he is [illegible]
for [illegible] at [illegible] Office —
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which
a little [illegible] to make a living [illegible] —
is too poor I think

He ought to quit farming or get a better one — If Amos Kendall does not soon do something about [illegible] this [illegible] I will undertake it myself — The [illegible] in both branches are so completely [illegible] [illegible] with their [illegible] [illegible] at this Session that I am persuaded if ~~you~~ the [illegible] Bill they would pass it without hesitation — But I apprehend it may be lost among the [illegible] bills while the [illegible] [illegible] private Bills that are still behind being [illegible] in the [illegible] which must close the Session — that it will pass in triumph in the [illegible] (if detained till then) there is no [illegible] — [illegible] doubt — Your friends will [illegible] that it is accomplished with an eclat worthy of the reputation it is intended to honor —

I leave to Major Donelson the office of giving you a full account of the political aspect of things in this quarter - It cannot but be fully satisfactory to you - I regret that the Major could stay only for a Day or two with us. I hope at some time he will be again restored to our social circle in some station worthy of him

Give my love to Mrs Jackson & your household which is as dear to us all as near relations —

Yr afft friend

F. P. Blair

23264

august 17th 1842 Andrew Jackson, D

2 wagons going & returning	0	75
nov 24 1 wagon		37½
Jan 25th 1843 three wagons	1	12½
Febr 7 one wagon		57½
one 2 horse wagon		25
oct 28 one wagon		37½
January 6th 1844 one wagon		35
may 11 2 wagons going		70
	$4	50

may 1[illegible] Recd payment in full

Thos. Hill

13265

New York August 14th 1842

Venerable Sir

At a meeting, of the "New York Jacksonian" Debating Society" the following question, came up for descussion; Who has done the most; towards defending and perpetuating the Republican Institutions of our Country; Jackson or Jefferson" which question has been laid over on account of the conflicting Statements in regard to the Period of your entering the Service, of the U.S. It would indeed seem, that this is a question very easy to be settled without troubling you with this communication; but if we take the various and conflicting accounts given by History it will be seen that to arrive at the precise period at which you entered the U.S. Army is not as easy as might at first be imagined. To arrive at the truth, The Secretary has been intrusted by a unanimous vote of the Society to communicate to you the following Resolution; "Resolved that the further consideration of the subject be

~~laid over~~

laid over: and that the Secretary
be instructed to communicate
with Genl Jackson, and
respectfully to request at his hand
a Statement of the facts in the case"
"Resolved, that this Society will never
cease to entertain feelings of gratitude
and veneration towards the Soldier
Statesman, and Benefactor of
his Country Andrew Jackson"

With feelings of great respect
I am Your Obedient Servant

John F. Driggs Secy
37 Bristol St
N.Y.

To Genl Andrew Jackson

retary
nicate
ence
his hand
the case
ill never
of gratitude
e Soldier
of
Jackson"

spect
Servant

g Secy
7 Bristol St
N.Y.

23267

The Jacksonian Society - requests answers to the written questions

A. J.

YORK
AUG
17

1842

General Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee

Boston, Aug. 15. 1842

My very Dear Sir

Will you excuse the liberty thus taken in addressing you. My object is to obtain yr. Signature to place among a collection now making of our distinguished men.

Need I add how valuable such an addition as yrs. would be.

Most res. yr. obt & humble

Servt.

J. G. Jarvis Jr

pr. Mail to
My address, as above.

23268

33269

Free

T./

BOSTON
AUG
17
M.

Hon. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tenn

Middlebury. Vermont
August 1st 1842.

To Genl Andrew Jackson
Late Prest of the U States.

Dear Sir.

Being a Democrat of the Jefferson & Jackson School, I have thought fit to presume to ask you to transmit me your Autograph; if so agreeable to you. I am in the possession of the Autographs of several of the former Presidents of the United States, & of a large number of the Most distinguished members of Congress; & it would afford me *great* pleasure to be in the possession of yours. *greater* perhaps than them all; Associated as your name is in american history it must be more to a true Democrat, than a mere curiosity, as he looks upon it. he can but call to mind the Military talent & Heroic deeds, as well as the Statesmanlike views & Governmental acts of the Man whose name will live while language lives & whose fame will be coeval with time.

I enclose a sheet of the same kind as used by Mr Van Buren. and wish you to drop your name on the same; and forward it to me, and oblige. your Most Obt and
Humble Servt
Henry L Sheldon

33270

If it will suit your convenience, I would be happy to have you send a copy to Mr E R Wright a true Democrat of the old school at this Place

Mr. [illegible] Sheldon

FREE

Ex.^l Andrew Jackson,
(near) Nashville
Tennessee

New Orleans Augt 14th 1842

Dear General

Your much esteemed favour dated the 1st Instant, and post marked the 6th. came to hand by yesterday mail and the contents read with much pleasure, as it gave me evidence that your health was yet sufficiently good to enable you to write with a hand as legible as that of a dozen years ago —

Since my last letter to you, in which I mentioned that rumour said that Judge Martin was preparing for publication an answer to your late remarks in relation to himself and his History of Louisiana, the daily prints have announced that the Judge had declined appearing before the public in vindication of his course during the period alluded to in your letter to Mr Blair. Why this determination on the part of the Judge, the public are left in ignorance, it being generally understood and no doubt was true (as I heard it from the mouth of one of his compeers) that he had his

replication

33,272

made up and ready for the press-

You are right in saying that you believed that Martin had always been a Federalist, at least so he has been considered for the last twenty five years; it is equally true that he has become obnoxious to many people in this community and great efforts have been made to get him from the Supreme Bench, by the Legislature as well as by the People, knowing these facts himself yet he clings with a deathlike grasp to the office & all for the sake of the Salary, although now totally Blind and in very infirm health-

I have conversed with many of our friends here in relation to Mr Conrads course from the time he entered life as a politician up to the time he deserted the Jackson ranks, and they all agree with me, that he was loud in your praise, and particularly that part of your public Conduct in the defence of New Orleans, all of whom will willingly sign a certificate to that effect, and although I deem it entirely unnecessary that you should again appear before the publick on this subject, Judge Martin having declined entering the arena, and the probability of Mr Conway being satisfied that he has already said too much — I shall obtain the certificate in relation to the latter Gentleman, and forward it to you as soon as it can be made up, in order that you may place it among the papers connected with the transaction —

I thank you for your kind attention to my request in a former letter, and agree with you in the opinion, that the race of the whigs will be run out by the meeting of the next Congress — My family join me in a tender of affectionate regard to you — and wish you yet many years of happiness in this life —

Your sincere friend
Jas W Breedlove

To Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Roxbury Mass^tts Aug 17. 1842

Hon Andrew Jackson

Hon^d Sir

Hearing that sometimes you give your Autograph to those, that desire some memento. of our Distinguished "Hero of New Orleans May I have that privilege in receiving your Signature- and believe me truly

Your Obt. Servant.

Chs M Reed

of Roxbury Massachusetts

53274

33275

Mr. Reid of Ill.
County my auto-
=graph — A.J.

Hon Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.

Dear General   New Orleans August 18th 1842

I wrote you under date 7th per mail. in which I acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 1st and informed you that I should obtain the evidence of Senator Conrads inconsistency and forward to you as early as possible, which shall have my attention. I also informed you that Judge Martin had declined any publication against you, to day I searched all the Book Stores in the City for a copy of Martins History of Louisiana, intending to send it to you, but was unable to find one, I then visited several Law offices with as little success, until I met with my friend George Eustis Esqr who was formerly one of our Supreme Judges, to him I named the subject. he informed me that he had in his office a copy which was at my service, and that if I could convey them to you with his best respects, he should be much pleased. Judge Eustis being a Political

23276

friend and likely will hold a conspicuous position
in Gov.r Moutons Administration, I shew him your
letter which he read with much pleasure, and which
lead to a long conversation in relation to Conrads
course towards you, as well as the unjust account given
by Martin in his History. Judge Eustis informed me
that Martin had written out his intended publication,
and brought it to his office and wished him to read
it and give him his opinion of it. this Judge Eustis
declined most positively, upon the ground that he had
too high an opinion of your patriotism and love of
Country, to say nothing of your many valuable services,
both military and civil, to lend his aid in any
manner, in bringing before the publick anything
in the least calculated to detract from your many
well deserved praises bestowed by the American people,
Some days after this conversation with Judge Martin
he, Martin, again called on Judge Eustis and informed
him that he had declined publishing, but assigned
no reason for his determination to remain silent.

In the course of my conversation with Judge Eustis

I reminded him of the fact, that during your last visit to this City, you was waited upon by the Supreme Bench, the Judges of the inferior Courts, and the members of the Bar without distinction of party (Mr Conrad not being present), and that Judge Eustis delivered an address in behalf of the Judicial body & Bar, in which he used very strong and emphatic language in praise of your many valuable services to your country, to which you afterwards replied in writing. Judge Eustis recollected the circumstance and said that having Judge Martin by his side when the address was made he used the language in order to meet the expressions of Martin in his history of the events during the siege in 1814.15. Judge Eustis then turned to his private papers and found the manuscript of his address, and recollected that he had furnished you a copy to which you made a written reply, both of which were published in the Courier of this city. I will endeavor to obtain the paper and transmit it to you. Judge Eustis and myself concluded, that perhaps the recollection of this address by Judge Martin, and its being delivered with his sanction and Countenance, has has some little influence in determining him not to publish.

A friend of mine leaving for Nashville to morrow I take advantage of his Kindness to forward the History in Two Volumes to you, to care of Genl Armstrong who will send them up to the Hermitage.

With very great respect
I am Sir, Your obt Servt
Jas W. Dusdlow

To Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Phil^a Aug^t 29th 1842

Dear Sir.

Being now engaged in making a collection of autographs, I would wish to obtain the signature of one whose name stands so high in the list of American Patriots as yours.

Hoping that my request will be complied with,

I remain yrs Respect^ly

Francis A. Jackson

No 60 North 5th Street

To Gen^l Andrew Jackson

25278

33279

PHILADELPHIA
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$1 30

FREE

Gen'l Andrew Jackson.
The Hermitage.
Tenn.

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24.00

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30

August 22d. 1842

Dr. Sir,

I have received your letter referring to the interview which took place on the subject of the road in the presence of Messrs. Fletcher & Ewing.

You mistook, in that interview, my views and feelings, respecting almost every particular. In the first place I had nothing to do with the employment of Mr. Ewing. The paper drawn by A. J. Donelson expressing your agreement to the location of the road as it now runs, was deposited, I suppose by the jury as a part of their report, and as such became the property of the court. Mr. Ewing being employed as counsel for the Turnpike company obtained that paper or a copy of it with the view of using it as counsel for the company — or if he used it to prevent your obtaining damages ~~at the instance of Mr [illegible]~~ capt. or Evans &c, or others in the bench it was without my knowledge or advice. Yet I have entertained and have expressed the opinion that you were not entitled to damages.

It was only in reference to the change proposed to be made in the road when it reaches Mr. Wards land that I was willing to employ counsel. That change I could not assent to, and will oppose it whenever it is under the consideration of the court.

In respect to this whole controversy you have been mistaken in supposing that I was opposed to your feelings or rights. I thought you were wrong

15280

in closing the old road, and as I understand that Mr. Ward is better satisfied with the old one than that now made, I think it would be better for all parties to have it placed where it used to be.

It gives me no pleasure to differ from you or to thwart your wishes, and I am very willing to ascribe to the irritation of the moment the expressions which escaped you in the presence of Messrs. Fletcher & Ewing, reflecting upon my conduct and that of the Jury which examined and laid out the road.

~~Yours~~ I am very respectfully

Yr. &c

Stockly Donelson

Genl. Andrew Jackson

33281

6. Donelson—
to be kept— august
22nd 1842— A. J.

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Camillus 24. Aug. 1842

Hon. Andrew Jackson

D. Sir

Some weeks since I directed a letter to you at Nashville requesting you to send me your autograph, but not hearing from you & fearing the letter did not reach you I write again making the same request for I am very anxious to obtain it. I hope you will send it to me without delay for it would afford me a great pleasure to look even at the hand writing of a man, who has done so much for his Country, when I am deprived of the satisfaction of looking the man himself. When this reaches you I hope nothing but the providences of God will prevent you complying with this request.

I am Sir with much
regard Yours Respectfully

A. M. Spooner

P.S. Direct "Camillus Onondaga County N.Y."

23282

25283

Camillus N.Y.
Aug 27
4 free

Hon. Andrew Jackson
Ex. President
Hermitage
Tennessee

Rachel
Rach Ra Rachel

A Monsieur le Général Andrew Jackson
à Nashville (Tenessee)

Sept. 1842

Monsieur le Général

Le désir de perpétuer les hauts faits d'un nom à jamais glorieux, et surtout d'acquitter une dette de reconnaissance envers un Compatriote pour des services signalés rendus à la Patrie, vous feront pardonner la liberté que je prends de soulever pour un moment le voile épais de solitude dont il vous a plu de vous environner. La vie d'un grand Citoyen est pour ainsi dire du domaine public, comme ces marbres de l'antiquité sur lesquels étaient gravées les actions héroïques des zélés défenseurs de la Patrie, que chacun était libre d'imiter: de même, Général, votre vie, en tout si pure, doit nous servir de modèle.

Si vous ne dédaignez pas les hommages d'un jeune homme, je vous prierai, Monsieur le Général de vouloir bien me faire l'honneur d'accepter la Dédicace de quelques exemplaires de l'esquisse imparfaite que je traçai de votre noble carrière. Le temps que vous mettrez à lire cette brochure, Général (si je suis assez heureux pour que vous m'accordiez cette insigne faveur) vous suffirait pour vaincre dix fois... vingt fois l'ennemi, et j'ai été certainement plus longtemps à raconter la bataille de New-Orléans, que vous à la gagner: en un seul jour vous conquîtes mille années de gloire. Pour nous vous êtes plus qu'un homme, et il y à de l'écho à New Orleans, lorsqu'on prononce le nom de Jackson, ce nom si cher aux Américains: celui-là sera toujours le plus éloquent parmi nous, qui pourra redire plus longuement les hauts faits dont votre illustre carrière abonde.

Oh triste pensée! lorsqu'arrivera le jour, jour que nous redoutons tous, que par l'immuable volonté de la Providence, vous serez rappellé au sein des immortels, les regrets de toute une nation vous accompagneront dans la tombe; mais vous ne serez point mort pour nous: ce fleuve de l'*Oubli* qui entraîne tout, n'entraînera pas une pareille mémoire: votre nouveau séjour, Général, sera dans nos cœurs, à côté du Grand Washington.

Daignez agréer, Monsieur le Général, les sentimens respectueux de:

Votre très humble et très obéissant Serviteur

Amédée Theod. Bouis
(de la Louisiane)

Paris ce 1er Septembre 1842.

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Monsieur

Monsieur le Général And. Jackson

à Nashville

Etat du Tenessee

Messrs ~~xx~~ Bouis
the writter of my
Biography in
French - A. J.

Huntingdon Tenn 9th Sept 1842

Dear Sir

We do not know whether you make any recommendations for your friends to the present Administration or not. If you do, there is a son of an old acquaintance of yours towit John C Hamilton formerly of Sumner County and late a Judge in the District

His son Daniel Hamilton is a young man of fine talents good education and a perfect Gentleman in his conduct & bearing in society & wishes to do service to his country in the army. If you can render Young Hamilton any assistance in procuring a commission it will

23284

~~and~~ gratefully remembered by him & his friends. A highly respectable recom=mendation has gone on & we flatter ourselves if yours could be added to it, it would ensure its success.

With the highest consider=ations of respect we are yours truly

Adam Huntsman
Wm. Fitzgerald
John H Dunlap

N.B.
If you Genl Jackson feels authorised to address the President on the above subject he will confer a favour by forwarding the letter of recommendation to me at this place.

Very respectfully
W. D. Hamilton

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Genl

Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

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Washington Sept 12. 1842

My Dear General

I did not write to you on the close of the last ~~Congress~~ Session, because I knew that you would receive from the Tennessee Democrats on their way home, full accounts of the doings of whiggery at this Rump parliament of Clay-ism. It is infinitely worse than the Rump which Cromwell kicked out of doors - and I think the people will serve it ~~again~~ in the same way. They expect to be turned out & have already set to work to get up another victory clamour like that of 1840 to drive good sense & decency out of the land that Clay may be brought in by Harrison's way. I think they will not succeed in ~~[illegible]~~ bringing about a revival of this ~~selfish~~ political phrenzy engendered by selfish fraud operating on absurd credulity. You remember the epidemic religious mania, which sometimes runs through the

33286

country showing itself in the Jerks & falling down and shouting cannot be worked up more than once in a quarter of century. The extravagances of 1840 were brought about by the drunken Saturnalia of the Bank indulgencies. It was the dying spasms of that wild rage of speculation which had infected the community - I perceive already that the people have sobered down & taken to work in earnest in the old way.

Mr. Clays emissaries who have already begun their unpromising labors and are travelling through the nation to get up a humbug will find a more staid temper among the people than in 1840 and I think they will want the money necessary to provide the frolicking at log cabins which furnished those rendezvous for the dissolute idlers & purchased the friends at the polls which mainly contributed to their success - Clay will have the double disgrace of attempting again this vile mode of electioneering and of being defeated in it -

Mr. Kendall is going to propose a revival of the Conrad & Webster attack

3328

on your frame for the Democratic Review -
He called to see me a few days since when
I was out of the city - I regret I was not at
home so that I might have learnt when
it will be ready - As soon as it appears
in the Review I will transfer it to the
Globe - The Editor will pay him for
his contributions and in this way while
he gets some means of living he will obtain
a more readable & convenient & acceptable
publication of it than in the newspaper
form - Mr Kendall has somehow managed his
affairs very badly & is in great difficulty
Mr Rives (my partner) has made some
arrangements for his benefit which I
hope will relieve him in some degree -

By the time this reaches you
I hope my Daughter & my son will be
with you. I was almost afraid to risk
them so far South at this season of
the year. but they were so desirous of
seeing you and expressing the grateful sense
we all have, of your parental care of
the family which threw itself upon your
protection that I could not deny them - I
send a letter to Betsy enclosed - If she
should have left the Hermitage pray forward
it after her. Love to all

Yours ever most affectionately
F. P. Blair

Genl: Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near
Nashville
Tennessee

Hermitage T.
Septbr 14th 1842—

Edward R. Boyle Esqr,

Sir,

Your letter of the 2d of July last, has been received—in which you request my knowledge of the character & estimation in which Capt William Read, father of Genl Leigh Read, who fell by the hand of the assassin, at Tallahassee, Florida.

I have known Capt William Read of Sumner county Tennessee, father of Genl Leigh Read for many years— I may add from his coming into life. He has allways sustained the character of an honest & upright man, & of respectable connections; and as to his character as a soldier, he was ~~allways~~ considered, amoungst bravest, of the brave, and allways ready at the call of his country to defend it. No man can boast of a better character as a good citizen, and brave soldier than Capt William Read, of ~~Sumner county Tennessee for~~ this being his true character all who know him will vouch

very respectfully yr Hble servt.
Andrew Jackson

23288

Edward K. Boyles Esqr
Tallahassee, Florida—
Rough draft of my
reply written A. J.
Sept 14th 42—

Genl Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee

Favd by.
Gen Donaldson.

Washington Sept. 19th 1842

My dear Sir,

It was my purpose to be with you before
this date; but ~~my~~ that purpose is defeated by the issuing
of a ca. sa. by Stockton & Stokes on their unjust
judgment against me which compels me to
live within the Prison Bounds for one year.
This restraint is a sad calamity to me for
more reasons than one; but it is in the
order of Providence and therefore commands
from me a cheerful submission.

I am ~~however~~, very ~~desirous~~ anxious not to be thwarted
in my desire to avail myself of such addition-
al information as may be derived from a care-
ful examination of your papers in the speedy
completion of your Biography which now more
than ever I have deeply at heart; and to
that end solicit the favor of substituting another
in my place who shall examine and arrange
them under your inspection. I have thought
of James A McLaughlin, a nephew of Mrs.
Kendall now in Missouri, who, though young,
is competent to the task, and in honor and
fidelity is above suspicion. Will such an ar-
rangement be compatible with your views and
feelings? If so, will you drop a line to that
effect addressed to James A. McLaughlin,

Belle Plaine, Clarke County Mo. where he is Postmaster. I shall write him immediately in the hope that he will undertake the service and be prepared to enter upon it forthwith.

Mrs Kendall joins me in grateful remembrances for all your confidence and kindness and in enduring regard for Mrs. Jackson, your son and their children.

Ever your friend

Amos Kendall

Gen. A. Jackson.

23291

Mr. A. Kendall
answered

WASHINGTON CITY D.C.
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Gen. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tn.

Natchitoches 19th Septbr 1842.

My Dear General,

I have received your kind letter of 16th ultimo. My health has been very bad since I left New Orleans I was confined in bed several weeks, but now thanks to my good Constitution and to the kind attentions of my friends I am recovering very fast, I shall return to New Orleans in a few Days.

I shall attend to the sale of your Cotton with the same Care and interest as if it were my own. I have an open policy of Insurance on all Cotton consigned to my house, and beg to refer you to the inclosed Circular of my firm. The cotton crops on Red River are suffering very much from heavy rains and I fear the crop will be a short one.—

Accept, my Dear General, the tender of my best wishes for your happiness, and believe me always your devoted friend.—

P. B. Planché

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage.

25292

Genl J. B. Plauché
New Orleans -
answd Novr 26th
of Octr 1842 -
A. J.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage, near
Nashville
Tennessee.

Rip Raps Va Sep. 20. 1842

My Dear Sir,

I owe you my sincere acknowledgements for your kind letter of the 18 August which should have been sooner made but for the extreme preſsure upon my time owing to the extraordinary course pursued by the most extraordinary Congreſs ever known in our annals. and since its adjournment to a bereavement under Providence, of the severest and afflictive character of which, no man can better judge than yourself— I have repaired to this place for the double purpose of repose and seclusion, and I now take occasion to expreſs to you my sincere thanks for the communication of your approval of my recent course— The condition in which I found myself plac'd by the death of the President elect was one of immense difficulty and embarraſsment— Reard as I had been in the Republican school, I very soon discovered that nothing short of a total abandonment of most warmly cherish'd political opinions

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could shelter me from the virulent abuse of the then dominant party - but the question between the Country and Party, was that which was presented to me, and I could not hesitate in making the decision. That I was correct in my determination the approbation which you have been kind enough to express, most fully assures me - The plaudits of the multitude have now received the endorsement of the sage in his closet, and I shall with renewed resolution continue to do battle under the principles which distinguished our Republican forefathers believing that it is only by doing so that the blessings of civil liberty can be handed down to a remote posterity -

The letter addressed to you by the Grandson of Genl Kosciusko and by you enclosed to me, has been handed over to the Secretary of War for enquiry into the nature and justice of the claim -

I shall at all times experience a lively satisfaction in hearing from you, and shall be flattered in receiving from you any suggestions relative to the conduct of public affairs -

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In addition to the tender of my highest assurances of respect and esteem, be pleased to accept my best wishes for your health happiness and long life —

John Tyler

His Ex.
Andrew Jackson

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POINT CO
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Friendly

Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Nashville
Tenessee

John Tyler
President U.S.
answd 25
of October 1842
to be preserved
A. J.

23296

New York 22nd Septr. 1842

My dear General,

I fear you will think me ungrateful in not having before availed myself of your kind request to write to you sometimes. I was about to do so at Louisville, when I was attacked by ague & fever, which had been hanging about me from the time I went down the Alabama River, and which has assailed me occasionally ever since, leaving me during the intervals, little inclination for employment either of mind or body. To be sure I led it a pretty dance, and kept ahead ~~quite~~ so long as I continued in motion. But whenever I stopped any considerable time it was sure to overtake me, which it did at Louisville, at St Louis, at Niagara Falls, at Rockaway, and so forth. I hope I am now rid of it, for this year at least, as the cool weather is approaching, and one comfort of our long and severe winters, is that they put a stop to all shaking except with cold.

But notwithstanding all these drawbacks, and the persecutions of the Committees, I derived infinite pleasure and profit too from my journey. It put to flight a mass of erroneous impressions, dissipated a thousand vulgar errors, and made me more proud of my Country than I ever was before. When I reflect that I travelled nearly seven thousand miles on my own native soil without once "crossing my track!" as you Backwoodsmen say, I feel an impression of the vastness and grandeur of my Country which swells at my heart, and awakens a crowd of lofty

23297

anticipations, which not even present appearances can quell. I feel that there is scarcely a limit to the ~~grandeur~~ power, and prosperity of our Country, unless like the irritated Serpent, she turns and stings herself to death, and thus perishes by her own venom. The mode in which the Bastard Whigs now conduct their struggles for power, if successful in its repetition, must either end in Despotism or civil war. But, I am addressing one whose long experience and profound sagacity need no prompting of mine, and will pursue the subject no farther.

You who have shaken hands with thousands, tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of grateful, and admiring friends, can realize the fatigues encountered by Mr VanBuren in his progress. But I must do him the justice to say, he bore them all right manfully, and submitted to the Despotism of the Committees with the resignation of a Martyr. As for myself, after the severe skirmish at Columbia, I adopted a declaration of Independence, and insisted on being my own master. As we approached Louisville, during the whole day, I felt exceedingly indisposed, and could scarcely keep my seat in the stage. When within two or three miles of that City, we were intercepted by a Committee, which bade us "stand and deliver"; or rather get out of the stage, and into a carriage with the aforesaid Committee. Mr. Van Buren obeyed without a demurrer, but I refused on account of the state of my health. "O," said the chairman of the Committee "you must get out, for we have got a speech for you". I replied, that was an additional reason for my declining, as it was impossible for me to answer except in a Dying Speech". So I bade the boatsman drive on, and by that means kept in advance of the Committee. As I approached the City the People concluding that Mr Van Buren of course led the van, fired their guns, threw up their Hats and Huzzaed with all their might. In fact I forestalled all the honors, though I continued pointing to the rear to make them understand our relative positions. There you see, my dear General, I have been a great man for once in my life, and can now die contented in the arms of dust and glory. I could give you various other instances of the persecutions of Committees, and relate how they gave Mr Van Buren no time to cogitate his Speeches, except while shaving himself, in consequence of which they were all cut short like unto his Beard. But I have matter more interesting to myself at least, and will imitate Mr V. B. by cutting short these ~~matters~~ details.

I desire first to tell you of the source of pleasure I have laid up for myself for the short remainder of my life, in the recollections of my visit to the Hermitage, of your benevolent kindness, & unbounded hospitality; and above all in the noble and touching example presented by its owner of a long and illustrious life full of vicissitudes, & starred over with noble acts of Patriotism, closing with the ~~[illegible]~~ mellowed glory of a mild and genial Summer Evening, in calm serenity, cheered by the recollections of the past, ~~and~~ lightened up by the hopes of the future, and conscious that a glorious morn is coming. Such are my feelings when I recall my visit, always accompanied by a sort of hope, almost amounting to conviction, that you will yet live to witness the triumph of those principles, which you have so uniformly maintained not alone by words, but by actions, labours and sacrifices.

Another source of pleasing recollection, is the domestic ease, and happiness, which reigned throughout your Household, and the affectionate devotion of your family. For this I apprehend you are not a little indebted to that excellent & admirable woman your Daughter in Law, of whom I shall say nothing more than that she fulfils all her duties with a smile, and possesses a disposition so happily compounded as never to be ruffled except when asked to sing. She must not think I flatter her, for I am naturally inclined the other way, and feel great difficulty in bringing myself to do justice to good people.

When you kindly requested me to write to you, it was with a frank acknowledgement of your inability to answer ~~me~~. I am content with the pleasure of writing to you, but it would add much to it, to know that my Letters are received. If Mr Jackson would merely say so, & that you were all well, and you would frank his Letter, I should be gratified to the full extent of my wishes.

I send my best remembrances to Mrs adams. Mr. Jackson, the Children, and to Major Donelson & his wife. I called to see the Major, as soon as I knew he was here, but he had gone. I have not seen Mr Van Buren since we parted at Albany, but Mr & Mrs Poinsett, who lately returned from a visit to Lindenwald, say he was feasting on Eggs and Butter, and waxing fat apace.

Here is a sample of the prolixity with which I purpose to write to you. If you like my Letters you will read them; if not light your old wooden Pipe with them.

May God bless you my dear General.

J K Paulding.

Genl Jackson
Hermitage.

My dear General, Germantown Septembr 23d 1842

This will be handed to you by my Friend Coln Charles De Miolis, who is about leaving here for Nashville, with a view to procure a French Class:— The Coln is a Gentleman whose amiability, has justly rendered him a popular member of our Social Circle in Germantown, where he was always a welcome and interresting Guest:— The Coln overcomes his misfortunes by his practical Philosophy and good and Cheerful temper;— and by pursuing a most innocent and polite intercourse, with the Inhabitants of this Town— We all wish the Col: the greatest good fortune, which we believe he merits:—

I have requested of him to Call and see you, and to assure you, of my Continued admiration and gratitude for your illustrious Services to your Country; in which request, the Coln heartily and gratefully responds.

With a Sincere wish for your Continued health and happiness

I am Dear General
Yr grateful Friend
&c
Michael W. Ash

Genl
Andrew Jackson

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23300

Introducing Col
A. J.

Genl Andrew Jackson
President U S
Nashville

Col De Niolis

Nashville Sept. 23. 1842.

My Dear General:

According to your suggestion Gen. Armstrong called my attention to your view on the subject of the Relief Laws, stop, valuation, post-notes, &c, as contemplated by some of the expediency politicians. Your views are in exact concurrence with my own judgment and that of the democratic party so far as my observation has extended. For the Banks to favor post-notes is suicidal on their part; they would be injurious to the community inasmuch as they would create as many more kinds of currency as they would be at different periods of payment — or promises of payment — for no man in his senses can suppose they would ever be paid; they would ruin our State credit, and bring down our bonds abroad as the agitation of a similar question in Ky has brought down the bonds of that State. I have opposed the policy on all occasions; nor can I find anybody among the leading whigs here who dares to advocate it. The whig papers have not yet made any demonstration for it; and I have thought it most prudent to wait for the advantage of the attack.

It is rumored that Gov. Jones in his message will "open the door" to legislation on that subject — if so on him must rest the responsibility; and, at this juncture, there it should rest.

No doubt you have seen that the terms of the Treaty of Washington are under the censure of The Union. I have no room or reason to doubt that its course on that subject is in accordance with your own views, so far as its humble ability goes. You will be amused, I must think, to see that neighbor Turnbull of the Whig who boasts of his ultra federalism calls it a "National Peace Offering." The only reason why I did not open upon it before was my desire to see all the documents, and if possible the speeches of democratic Senators. I cannot believe this Treaty will be a closer to the bleeding wounds of which it takes no cognizance, and which have existed so long between the two nations.

I am happy to hear almost every day of your continued health, comparatively speaking. The new duties of a new life, in connexion with the care of getting in thousands of little debts scattered throughout the State to make larger payments of my own, have prevented me from visiting the Hermitage for the last few months. I have, however, promised myself and wife the pleasure of a visit to your hospitable home in a week or two.

Give my respects to Mrs. Jackson and family and believe me

Truly & Affectionately

Yrs.

Geo: Harris

Gen. A. Jackson

Hermitage.

33302-3

Col J. Geo. Harris
acknowledged
Sept. 27th 1842.

Hermitage
Septbr. 23rd. 1842—

My dear Mr. Blair,

I received this day your letter of the 12th. inclosing one from your dear daughter, and shortly after I had the pleasure of taking by the hand your son at the Hermitage# he returned this evening to Nashville and early tomorrow we send a carriage for them, and they will all dine with us tomorrow. your son is in fine health, has grown so much, that untill he gave his name we did not know him. he gives us the pleasing intelligence, that your daughter is in high health as well as her female companion— that miss Elisa has gained three pounds on the journey since she left washington. we shall endeavour to increase all their healths here before they leave us. What an adition to our pleasure would it have been to have had you and your amiable Lady with them.; How it would have revived me to have had a few hours personal confab with you.

I shall write you soon again. How-
-9-

they reached Nashville last evening—

33304

I regret to hear hear of Mr Kendalls embarrastments. I shall write him soon

Mrs. A. Jackson, & Andrew joins me in kindest wishes to you and your amiable Lady, & Sarah request me to say for her ~~to~~ Mrs. Blair that she will with the care of a mother, take care of her amiable daughter. I am still greatly afflicted with shortness of breath.

Our members of Congress have reached home—I have seen none of them, nor have I heard that a whigg member has as yet opened their mouths—they appear dumb—

I again kindly salute you and remain sincerely your friend.

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr—

son
me
to

23305

Free
Andrew Jackson

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F. P. Blair Esqr.
Washington City
District of Columbia

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Lebanon Sunday Morning
Sept 25th AD. 1842

My Dear General

I am persuaded that I cannot better appropriate a portion of this holy Sabbath Morning before the hour of preaching arrives than in declaring to one who is so near and dear to me that I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; to declare that I have a hope that when this Earthly tabernacle shall dissolve I will have a seat in that Mansion not made with hands eternal in the heavens;; one day one hour in the enjoyment & anticipation of the sweets of a glorious immortality is worth a whole eternity in the ways of iniquity?

And let me assure you my dear friend that the example of no one has enabled me to make ~~thus~~ the firm resolve I have more than yours my pen cannot tell the powerful impression that was wrought on my mind when I saw you who had saved his country in the most perilous situations enter our church bearing under your arm the dear blessed Bible. We have a very talented and zealous preacher here who

38806

who lives in your neighbourhood - at Colo Williamson's: Mr Roach who you would be delighted to hear and I would suggest the propriety of inviting him to preach at your Church? Jacob Donelson and his family have been here for more than a week he is a very zealous and efficient member of the Church and has determined to move to this place for the purpose of educating his children. We have a great revival of religion here and its influence seems to be reaching almost every one. I have not time to say more but to remember me very affectionately to your Daughter and Mrs Adams and to your Son I would say to Seek his Creator in the days of his youth and fill up for himself and you and his family and fills the cup of joy - forever

With sentiments of very
high regard your
sincere friend
Robert M Burton

FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

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33307

LEBANON TENN SEP 30

A. J. Jacks..

FREE

answered
6 Novr

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage
Ten

The letter inclosing this [illegible] Rebecca Gratz

Hermitage Sept. 26th 1842

Be it known that I have this day presented and transferred to my friend Francis P Blair Esqr of the city of Washington, a Sorrel filley - 2 years old last May - Star in her face - and two hind feet white to the pastern joint about fourteen hands 3 inches high known by the Name of Emuckfa - her Pedigree as follows -

Her sire Mambrino and he by old American Eclipse (refer to Am. Stud Book for his full Pedigree) Mambrino's dam the imported mare Grand Dutchess belonging to Genl Irwin of Pa (See Stud Book for her Pedigree) Emuckfa's dam by Stockholder - and he by old Sir Archie (See stud Book) her grandam by Delha's Oscar, her great grand dam by Pacolet - her great great Grandam by Truxton - her gr gr grt gr dam the Opossum filley - one of the best four mile runners of her day - (as to Stockholder - Pacolet - Truxton - Oscar for Pedigree see Am Turf Register - or Stud Book) you will see that Emuckfa's Pedigree is as pure a stock as any in America - all [illegible] runners - given under my hand at the Hermitage day and date above written. —

Andrew Jackson

P.S. your son has just measured, Emuckfa she is just 14, hands three inches high you will be pleased with her form A. J.

Germantown, Pa. Sept 28th /42

Dear General

Assuming it as a privilege which we Americans enjoy of making ourselves known to our distinguished public citizens, I have taken the liberty of addressing you on behalf of a gentleman who is about locating himself in Nashville as a Teacher of the French Language &c. The bearer Count de Miollis has been a resident of the Borough in which I write upwards of seven years, during which period he has always enjoyed the favor and patronage of the best families in the place — indeed his habitual deportment, which is that of a French gentleman would not fail to recommend him among strangers any where, but where he is known and his amiable qualities appreciated, I am certain that the Count will always find friends. warm, ardent and sincerely interested for his welfare. Dear General, the Count like yourself is an old soldier, and he thinks, and I am sure he will not be disappointed, that he may claim a privilege which we Republicans all enjoy of an introduction to one of the most distinguished Military Men of the age. Dear sir, Count de Miollis was during the zenith of Napoleon's glory an aid to Marshal Ney, and in consequence of the reverses which befel the Emperor, he was obliged to seek an

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asylum in this Country. The Count has other testimonials besides my own to recommend him and to bespeak the kindness of strangers—indeed, there is none that have known him that would not unite in testifying their sense of his moral worth, capacity, and kindness of disposition.

C Alexander

Ed. Daily Chronicle, Phila.

To

General Andrew Jackson
Ex-President of the
United States.

11826

Introducing Count
De Meolis - A. J

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Ex President of the
United States

Hermitage
Septbr 28th 1842

My dear Sir,

Your dear children & amiable cousin, has left me this morning for Nashville on their way homewards. My family having accompanied them to Nashville & being left alone, except the children, I occupy myself in writing a short letter to you.

I feel truly gratefull for this friendly visit of your children & Miss Moses, but ~~my~~ sincerely regret the shortness of their stay, and my debilitated State that I could not attend to them as I wished. I trust in the goodness of a kind providence that they will all reach you in safety, and Miss Elisa in improved health. I have enjoined on Miss Moses, to see that Elisabeth takes a fresh egg beat up with loaf sugar, and fresh milk from the cow every morning early on a fasting stomach. This removed from Mrs. F. Preston, who was threatened with a pulmonary complaint, and visited us early after her marriage to Col Frank Preston, when Mrs. Jackson, had a cow every night put up near the House, and early every morning had this given to Mrs. Preston. It strengthened them [illegible] restored her to good health which she

33309

has maintained this for thro' life and I request you to say to your dear wife to have this prepared for Elisa throughout this approaching winter, and it will give strength and good health I think she has no symptoms of diseased lungs.

I have received from Genl Coff a very friendly letter with the promise that he will by the next mail send me a full statement of the facts attending the defence of Neworleans and the conduct of Judge Hall which when received I will forward you, which when you receive and note you will please hand over to Mr Amos Kendall, to remain on file with my other papers. Genl Coff, I find was not present in my office when Judge Hall, with uplifted hands proclaimed when he heard the order establishing Martial law read, "That the country may now be saved without it, it was lost." But he says it was understood by every one that Judge Hall approved it, & it was never contradicted by any one.

I intend writing Thomas L. Butler brother of Col William O. Butler, who was then my aid de camp, if he is still living, on this subject. Miss Elisa, has promised when she reaches Kentucky to make enquiry, & if still living inform me.

Between this and the meeting of Congress I intend having all the facts in this case

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before you, as my great wish is to have a vote by the House of Representatives upon the bill before that body, restoring the fine, with interest and costs to me. If it is rejected, it will injure the whiggs both in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana - I will write to Gwin on this subject to get it up, when I hope he will be aided by able coadjutors -

I hope we will be able to get a conveyance for Miss Emuckfaw by water to meet Bedford Medshipman James, at Lewisville - if not she will be well attended to untill we can-

Jackson

P. Blair Esqr

of Washington

strict Columbia

1842

Pass Christian, Mississippi,
Sept^r. 28. 1842.

Dear Sir:

I am very desirous of obtaining a copy of the correspondence which passed between yourself and Major General Winfield Scott in the years 1817 and 1818 relating to the conduct of General Scott at a public dinner in New York with respect to an order issued by you as Commander of the Southern Division of the U. S. A^y. — and also the correspendence that afterwards grew out of it between Gen^l. Scott and Governor De Witt Clinton inclusive of the challenge from Gen^l. S, and Gov^r. C's reply thereto.

I am "a Jackson man" and a resident of the State of New York. Your and M^r. Clinton's past services demand of every patriotic son of that State and the United States a refutation of any slanders that may be circulated prejudical to your & his character. As the affairs between yourself and Gen^l. Scott and him & Mr. Clinton have become somewhat the subject of comment in some of the papers, and as they are likely to become so still more, I should like to be enabled and to enable my numerous friends in the State of New York, to do what a sense of justice and propriety dictates.

If I am not mistaken General Scott declined to accept a challenge from you and shortly afterwards

=wards challenged Mr. Clinton while Governor of the State and as such bound by his Oath of Office in which he was pledged against duelling. I am aware that a full account of the affairs was published at the time of their occurrence; but it is so long since that I am unable to procure them except from you. If you can conveniently and will allow one of your friends near you to send me, a copy of the correspondence & other impor=tant particulars in relation to them at this place, ~~&c~~ accompanied by your autograph a thing that I greatly desire, you will a confer a very great favor, on a warm friend of yours and the Democratic party.

With wishes for your good health and happiness &c.,

I remain truly
Yours &c.
C. F. Whitney

Ex President
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.

Free [illegible]

[illegible]

Via [illegible]

Christiana Me
Sept. 29

Free

Ex President Jackson
Hermitage
Near Nashville
Tenn:

1842

23313

AL.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANDREW JACKSON'S

LETTERS TO AMOS KENDALL.

A MASS OF JACKSONIAN PAPERS

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

XLIX.

HERMITAGE, Septbr 29th 1842

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 19th instant, and it rends my heart with sorrow to read that you who so ably and faithfully watched over the interests of the government as Postmaster Genl, should be crushed & deprived of your personal liberty, by such a cruel and unjust judgment against you; and that the government, and Congress should silently look on and permit such vile oppression upon one of its most faithful officers, who by his stern & unflinching honesty saved millions of the money of the government from the rapacious hands of contractors; and closed the door against many frauds contemplated against the United States.

This precedent must lead to make the President and all the heads of Dept's., subject to be harrassed by suits, by every villain who wishes to put his hands into the public crib, and is prevented by them; & we see them all with their hands folded, without an effort to relieve you, or to have this dangerous innovation set aside by the Supreme Court, and with lukewarmness and stoic philosophy see you immured in a prison for preserving the funds of the Government from the rapacious grasp of Stockton & Stokes for improvements stipulated, contrary to my express order, and, as the testimony produced before me shew, had never been performed. I still hope that the Supreme Court will set aside the Judgt, & release you. Can I be of service to you in this business? if I can, I pray you to point to the way, and I will with pleasure adopt it.

I sincerely regret that you cannot visit me, but still more the cause which prevents you. It will give me pleasure to see at the Hermitage your friend Mr. Jas. A. McLaughlin, to whom I have this day written, and will with pleasure throw open every paper I have for his inspection, and selection, having every confidence in any person you recommend. How I regret my debilitated state of health that prevents me from attending to the selection myself; and Andrew and Major A. J. Donelson are so pestered with their own private concerns that they can give me no aid.

At the city I had my papers well arranged, but from my debilitated state when packing up to leave Washington my papers were unknown to me at the time, thrown promiscuously into boxes, placed all in confusion, from which I have not had health to reclaim them, and I am fearfull some of them, valuable to history, [are] lost. But when Mr McLaughlin arives [they] may be regained, and should anything prevent him, I will try to have them looked over, selected and sent you. To prevent their being purloined on their way to you, I will send them thro' Mr Blair who will hand them to you. I have just got from a friend at New Orleans Morten's history, and have sent it on by Miss Eliza Blair who has paid us a visit, and have directed Mr. Blair when he reads it, to hand it over to you. Morten's history was written and published in 1827, to aid Clay's election, and to detract from my character, and thereby throw a shield over treachery & treason of Lousiller, Blank & Co. But altho it is a tissue of falsehood, & false colourings, still there is something [that] may be made serviceable in it. Days ago when I first heard of it, I wrote to a friend to procure & send it to me, but he replied that it was a tissue of falsehood and false colourings, & had fell still-born from the press, and Mr. Breedlove, who sent me this copy, informs me that it was the only copy to be found in New Orleans.

With the best wishes of myself & all my household, to you and yours.

Your friend

ANDREW JACKSON

AMOS KENDALL, Esq.

[NOTE.—In a letter to Francis P. Blair, under date of September 9, 1842, the original of which I have before me, General Jackson alludes more particularly to Martin's History. "Weak as I am," he says, "I have just cast my eyes over that part of Martin's history which relates to the invasion of New Orleans and my defense of the city. A more wanton tissue of falsehoods I never before glanced my eyes over. Martin evades noticing the Judge's [Hall] leaving the city, violating my confidence in him when I gave him the order releasing him from the 9th detail in the order of martial law, nor does he even hint at the Judge's approval of the order declaring martial law. In page [illegible] he gives an account of the rumor spread during the night of the battle of the 23rd of an order I had given to blow up the Magazine and burn the city. This is what I never heard of before. I have never read it in Morton's history.—But if such was the case it must have emanated from the traitors managed by the Legislature to form a pretext for the [illegible] object they had in view of making terms with the [illegible] by me. [illegible] the time this book was written [illegible] taken out in June 1827. The [illegible] then going on. This old Federalist, Martin, [illegible] supporter of Clay, and when I see in his book a [illegible] purporting to have been written by Fuller [illegible] to me & said to be published in the Richmond Enquirer—such letter I never saw or heard of before—I begin to think that the tissues of falsehoods and false colourings, was coined for political effect. * * * * The certificate of Capt Thomas L. Butler my aid-de-camp left in command of the city of Orleans [during the operations below in January 1815,] if not mislaid—will be found amongst my papers left with Mr. Kendall. As Martin has said on page 414 that Hall was taken from his bed by a detachment of [illegible] 100 men I enclose you Dr W. E. Butler's letter who went with Capt. Butler of the 4th regt. and the file of men, to prove what a monstrous falsehood this is. Dr Butler belonged to the Medical Staff of the Tennessee Militia—a man whose veracity will not be doubted by any one. In page 492, Martin says orders were issued to arrest Judges Lewis & Duk; false. Judge Hall never introduced the prosecution against me until after Peace, and Martial law suspended. Both Lewis & Duk were enrolled soldiers * * * Martin says in page 417 that I had Judge Hall imprisoned until Louaillier's trial was over; a base falsehood. In same page he says I appeared in Court with my sworn answer, record shows this to be false. My answer was not sworn to, nor did the rule require it. I was to appear and show cause why attachment should not be issue against me. * * * But I leave Martin and his Book for you & my friend Kendall to criticise. * * ANDREW JACKSON.]

L.

HERMITAGE, Octbr 26th 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your favor of the 12th instant, enclosing that of the 7th, and you may rest assured that I will attend promptly to your suggestions in that of the 7th. I will see Judge Catron soon, and I will endeavor to see our members of Congress before they go to the City; should I fail in this I shall write them. There never was a case of such injustice and oppression as yours, and I am astonished that the President and heads of Departments have not interfered to have the case taken up and reversed by the Supreme Court. If this precedent be not reversed, then any and all the heads of Departments may be sued and mulked in damages for preserving the public interest, and preventing frauds upon the Treasury. Your situation may be theirs, unless, indeed, they connive at the frauds.

I have noted your views, in yours of the 12th, with respect to Martial law. I have no doubt of the correctness of your views, but at the time my defence was made the war was ended, and it was thought best to put it on the ground of real necessity; which was granted on all hands to exist, for the safety and defense of the city. It would have shocked the then President, Mr. Madison, a real caution, to have put it on the ground of the safety of the republic, and "*inter arma*" the law is silent. All the traitors, and all those who had shrunk from the defense of the country, by their complaints, secretly communicated, had alarmed the President with charges of Military tyranny by the proclamation of martial law; and I received a very unpleasant letter from him calling for an explanation of my conduct, without affording me the names of my accusers, to which I gave him a very tart reply, and sent him a copy of my defense, which he fully approved.—But, my dear sir, I am glad you are determined to add your own views upon this subject, for if the precedent set by the judgment of judge Hall remains unrebuked, few Genl's will take upon themselves the same responsibility that I did to save a city of the importance of New Orleans, which, if it had been taken, would have cost millions to have regained, as Britain had sent all the civil officers to establish a Government there, with the view to hold it as the Territory of Spain. This civil corps, Governor, judges & collector of the port, &c., &c., I captured and paroled; (but which was refused to be exchanged for, being non-combatants,) which plainly proved the intention of Britain to hold New Orleans when captured.

I have sent you thro Mr. Blair a statement made by General Call, which I hope you have received, and which may aid you in discussing Martial-Law, and may be usefull to my friend Dr. Linn, and other friends, in the discussion on the bill to return the fine & costs to me.

So soon as I have an interview with Judge Catron I will write you.

My family all unite with me in our best wishes for your health & happiness, and that of your amiable family. Yr friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. When your friend Mr. McLaughlin arrives, I will aid him all I can in examining the papers.

AMOS KENDALL, Esq.

LI.

HERMITAGE, Nov 3rd, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: In my last I informed you I would have an interview with Judge Catron on the subject of that unjust judgtment rendered against You in the District Court of the District of Columbia, for your resisting frauds upon the Government; bringing to his view from your situation the propriety and Justice of the Supreme Court hearing & deciding on the writ of error at their nex term.

The Judge & his Lady spent the day with me, when I brought to his view your case. He understands it *well*, and assures me that every Principle of Justice requires that it should be acted on next Court, & that he would see to & have it heard next term.

I never had a doubt but that the Supreme Court would reverse that Judgtment, if brought before them, nor have I now, unless indeed party politics has reached that bench and stained the pure sources of Justice of the Court, which I hope is not the case. I have brought to his view that absurd law that dooms the debtor to close imprisonment after being in the bounds one year, unless the prisoner take the benefit of the Bankrupt law, or the insolvent debtors law. This law, the judge was impressed with the belief, was repealed by last Congress. I informed him otherwise; and I hope it will be repealed by next Congress. I shall see some of our members upon this subject.

With my own & families best wishes for you & yours I remain; your friend ANDREW JACKSON.

AMOS KENDALL, Esq.

LII.

HERMITAGE, Nov'b'r 25th 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: Before this reaches you, you will have received mine that informed you of my interview with Judge Catron. I have not seen any of our members of

Tallahassee 3d. Oct 1842

My Dear General

I have just rec'd your letter of the 15th. Ult. The receipt of your former letter of the 20 of August, was promptly acknowledged, and a few days after I wrote you again, giving at some length my recollection of the events preceding, and attending the Siege of New Orleans, in 1814, and 1815. I hope ere this both of my letters have been received. If they should not, on being informed of the fact I will with great pleasure forward you a duplicate of them.

Col Williams was mistaken in his recollection of the conversation he had with me, on the subject of the opinion expressed by Judge Hall, relative to the propriety of establishing Martial Law at New Orleans. I remember it perfectly. I gave him in substance the narrative contained in my letter to you of the 8 Ult, which I hope is now before you. I was not present at the interview, between yourself and Judge Hall. I was at that time a Lieut of the United States 44 Regt of Infantry, stationed on the opposite side of the River from the City. But I understood soon after, and have always since understood that Judge Hall entirely approved of the establishment of Martial Law. Indeed so far as my recollection

extends

intents, the measure was universally approved by all classes of men, who hailed it as the only certain hope of deliverance from the formidable power, with which the city was threatened. I well remember the confidence which it gave at the time, and the result proved, how well that confidence was founded. I entertain no doubt myself, but, for the timely establishment of martial Law, and the energy with which it was enforced, ~~not~~ not only the City must have been taken, but your little force, (for it could not with propriety be called an army, when compared with that of the enemy) must have been captured, or cut to pieces. There is no part of your eventful life, which will better bear the test of scrutiny, than that in which you established and enforced martial Law at New Orleans. And whether Judge Hall approved or disapproved of the measure, is in my opinion a question which alone affects his own reputation, as all other ~~men~~ men, many better and greater than himself, approved it, and posterity will not fail to award to you the applause and gratitude due for that achievement.

Your biographers have never done you justice in the narrative they have given of your public services. The difficulties and embarrassments, with which you had to contend and which you overcame in your Creek campaign, have never been sufficiently illustrated, and some of the most important incidents of that period, have been scarcely mentioned.

You deserved more credit for conquering the turbulent, and insubordinate spirit of the Tennesseans, than you did for subduing the enemy. Brave and patriotic as they were, you had first to conquer them before you could conquer the warlike Creeks. I was then a very young man, but I was in the midst of the mutiny, and it was that which first drew me near your person, having served in two different corps, which, abandoned the campaign, and left, you in the most critical, situation. I well remember the energy you displayed on these and several other similar occasions, and I yet retain a vivid recollection of your address to the 1st Brigade of Volunteers, at Fort Strother on the night of the 9th, of December 1813. It has ever since remained on my mind as the most impressive scene of my life, and the best specimen of eloquence, and unconquerable energy, that I have ever heard or read of. Such an effect, was perhaps never produced upon the minds of such men. This Brigade though entirely mistaken was honest in the opinion that it was entitled to be discharged from service on the next day, the 10th of Decr 1813. I well know the circumstances which led to their error, and the sincerity of the belief they entertained that their term of service had expired. They had resolved with few exceptions to go home on the morning of the 10th. On learning this about 8 oclock on the night of the 9th You caused that Brigade ~~fo~~ to form in Front of the Fort gate facing a single 6 pounder which had been placed in their front, where the Gunners' sparkling match shewed most conspicuously in the darkness of the night. You presented yourself before them, and addressed them for some fifteen or twenty minutes, with a degree of force and eloquence, which I have never since heard from any man. You spoke of their patriotism, their gallantry, their patience and fortitude under every privation. Of the honours they had won, of those which they might yet acquire, by remaining faithful in the field, and of the certain dishonour, and shame which would cover all who abandoned the campaign.

You concluded with these impressive words, which should go down to posterity, and never be forgotten "Now tell Gentlemen, where is the man that dare go home tomorrow, for by the God who made me you shall not. If you do go home, you shall pass through a more hard carnage than you did in the battle of Talladega, you shall pass over the body of your Gen[illegible]. If you are prepared for the conflict, speak, you see my artillery on the hill before you, I am ready (But you had not one hundred and fifty faithful men to meet that Brigade). You paused, but not a reply was given, the whole line remained silent and motionless as death. You then observed "the General expects obedience from every soldier;" and gave the word "Shoulder arms." The line hesitat

You repeated the command with increased energy, and every man brought his gun to a shoulder as if by involuntary impulse. You then dismissed the Brigade company by Company without a murmur. No other man living could have done the same. I have hinted of these events to recall them to your recollection as there is now perhaps no authentic record of them, and they cannot fail to be highly interesting, to those of the present day as well as to posterity. These are among the many important incidents I remember of that campaign, which I think have been too lightly passed over by the historian.

Col Butler and family are all well. Our country has been blessed with good health and abundant crops this season.

Accept dear General the assurance of my sincere regard, respect and gratitude, and of my best wishes for your health and happiness.

Your obt Svt

R K Call

Genl Jackson
Ex President of the
United States

23319

Hermitage
Octbr 3rd 1842

My Dear Mr Blair

In my last I informed you that your Dear children had left here with Mr Adams & my son [illegible] then with the Hon. [illegible] our Ladies joined them at Judge Catrons on their way [illegible] which [illegible] they were to leave Nashville. I have not since heard from them. They were anxious to get back to you and I hope will greet you soon in improved health, which may god grant.

I have not heard whether my letter in reply to your Dr William E. Butlers letter has safely reached you. This will fully refute judge Martins history where he has stated that a Detachment of a 100 men [illegible] to take the field. He [illegible] I have no doubt from the date of the book 1827 that Clay [illegible] Martin one of his tools, and that it was written to blacken my character.

25821

to promote Clay then pending election for the presidency. For you may rest assured, Clay expected to carry Tennessee which if he had, it would have brought him instead of Mr Crawford, into the House of Representatives - he failed and was excluded. I am looking for Mr Breedlove enclosing the Certificate of Mr Conrad eulogising me in his public addresses for my energetic defence of New Orleans should I not receive it soon, I will forward Mr Breedlove's letters, which will put you in possession of the character of this Historian judge Morton, and Mr Conrad's political history.

I inclose you a communication of Genl R. K. Call, which may be of service to Mr Kendall in writing my Biography - I send it to him thro you, that you may read, note its contents, and hand it to Mr Kendall. I wish my friend Doctor Linn, to be apprised of its contents, and Doctor Gwin & Mr. -

Mr Ingersol, as I think both state=ment [illegible] add to the evidence of the recent [illegible] developments [illegible] Mortal [illegible] I have a great desire that the present Congress should be brought to a vote upon that bill. If the Congress reject it, it will add to the Democratic strength in the South & West the next election. If rejected by this Con=gress, the next will as certainly pass it as I believe.

Our Assembly meets, by the Governor's call, this day, but I have no idea that it can do any business that has made this extra, necessary. I expect the Gov. will recommend that the Banks may be authorised to issue post notes at 12 months. This will be with the view of breaking our Banks, and erecting the way for a national bank, rule or ruin, is the whigs object. but this if recommended cannot, I think, prevail.

With all our kind regards to you & your amiable [illegible]

A. J.

25322-3

I remain sincerely yr friend

Andrew Jackson

Francis P. Blair esqr.

P.S. [illegible] mare is the
horse - she will come fully taken
care of [illegible] on the twenty
[illegible] of softer [illegible] the
[illegible] Ruly [illegible] rather
she arrives to be 3 years [illegible]
May she still be the [illegible]
of good size - if not [illegible]
not one for you [illegible] the [illegible]
have one yearling filly of good
size but her [illegible] I [illegible]
recommend - therefore I will
rather [illegible]
of last spring A. J.

Oct. 3/42

Oct 1842
[illegible]

New Orleans. Oct. 4. 1842

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Honrd. Sir

The liberty thus taken by addressing You, will, I hope be excused when You know, that the principle Cause emanated from a Lady. In 1836. I obtained the honor of an Introduction to You, at a Barbacue given by the Democrats of Nashville & Davidson Co. in honor of Your Excellency but being then and now an humble Individual, as a matter of Course my ~~the~~ name is unknown to Your Excellency

My Object in Writing this is to Solicit for Mrs. Kennedy, with all due respect, a lock of hair from off the Venerable and honored head of Your Excellency to fill a Breast pin or Miniature of the immortal Washington. And my wife begs me to assure, You that ~~the~~ Pin will be doubly Cherished by Your Excellency Condescending to Comply with ~~this~~ her request with the fervent prayer that You may, in the world to come, be as happy, as Your life in this has been Honorable and Useful. I subscribe myself Your Excellency's Most Obt Servt

John S. Kennedy

33324

Wm. Kenedy Esqr.

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

mail — Tennessee

Washington Oct. 1st '42

My Dear General

I have received several kind letters from you within the last two weeks, but being confined with a sharp attack of bilious fever I was unable to acknowledge them - My wife and I were taken down upon the same day, just two weeks ago, and we are ~~just~~ barely able now to leave our rooms. Still on the Day the fever intermitted, I was obliged to scratch a little for the Globe - Our City generally has been infected with bilious fever, but as we have had some frost, the people begin to rally. At one time they had drained the last drop of Quinine in the shops. I intended to have had a little cottage on my

[illegible] that I might

escape the malaria of Mercer's marsh which he has created in the Potomac by defeating your projected Bridge and making a Causeway. The river is stagnant & filling up with mud both above & below the Causeway, and growing to a marsh for miles, which exposes ~~miles~~ hundreds of acres of rotten weeds to the sun at every ebb tide. It will render portions of the city uninhabitable during August & September. Next fall I will be provided with a snug country residence ~~cabin~~ out of its reach.

Betsy, I find from her letters has been charmed with her visit to the Hermitage — happy in again taking by the hand the author of the prosperity of her family & in meeting again under his roof, the dear little ones of the group of friends to which her young heart became so early & fondly ~~[illegible]~~ attached. She gave me in her letter the history of her choice of Emuckfaw and is exceedingly proud that her good fortune directed her to the selection of your favorite. Your letter giving me the line of her great ancestry, has brought me to the resolution that she shall never tarnish it, by any low connexion. Her progeny shall come from Boston, Eclipse Sir Henry or some of the imported Monarchs of great lineage. I think it worthy of the ambition of a Republican to ride "booted & spurred" what the nobility abroad value almost as much as their own blood, and I hope I shall have by descendants from Emancipation, a fine stock of animals, which the great abroad, will not think above in a particular on which they pride themselves most - and without violating any of the doctrines of our democracy. I am almost afraid, to trust Emancipation to the care of steamboat captains & stage drivers - I think I shall employ some special & trusty person to bring her on. or if this cannot be done without too much expense, as Major Lewis & my self have resolved to pay you a visit in

26327

on the adjournment of Congress next Spring
I will be able then to take charge of her
myself - Being but a _catch_ of 115 pounds
~~myself~~ I could walk her across Kentucky
in a two or three days and embark
I mount her again at Wheeling and ride her home.
her from Louisville on a Steamboat - I must
see you & chat over public affairs with
you for a week or two and read over with
you the history of your life and take notes
of your reminiscences for the use of your
Biographer - whether Mr Kendall or some
other - You may rely confidently on seeing
me next Spring unless some very untoward
accident prevents. Among other things I
have a willow from the tomb of Napoleon
(St Helena) brought by the exploring Ex
pedition - a slip of which I wish to plant
with my own hands at the Hermitage
as a memorial of my visit & the homage
But I am detaining
my kind [illegible] you.
you with a long & silly letter - Give my
love to Mrs Jackson & the dear little ones
and believe me affectionately
yr friend
F. P. Blair

Gen Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Washington 9th Oct 1842

My dear sir,

Your kind letter of the 29th ult. was received yesterday. I have not heard from Mr. McLaughlin; but I have little doubt that he will be with you in a few days.

Your good opinion of me and the sympathy you express in my misfortunes, are more than a recompense for the oppression practised upon me by corrupt juries. If they cannot relieve me, they will shield my memory from any stigma which in future times might attach to it from unjust ~~inferences~~ deduced from the verdicts of juries and the decisions of courts.

You ask, "can I be of service to you in this business?" and pray me, if you can, to point out the way. It would be cruel to ask of you the labor of an extensive correspondence on my accounts; but there are two points upon which you may serve me in your ordinary intercourse with friends. By the law of this District as it now stands, Insolvents, in the jail Limits, ~~twelve~~ after remaining in the jail [illegible] months, resort to the insolvent ~~or bankrupt~~ law, or must take, or go into close jail. Having heavy responsibilities which I am under a ~~sacred~~ moral obligation to discharge, and being satisfied that all my property is now [illegible] insufficient to discharge them

23528

after satisfying this unjust judgment, I have determined to make the jail my home sooner than see my real creditors cheated out of their dues under color of law. From this resort I can be saved only by a decision of the Supreme Court or an alteration in the law. God forbid that I should desire any one to attempt to influence the decision of the Court, but I do not perceive any impropriety in letting the Judges know the importance and justice of a decision at the next term. It occurs to me that you might properly apprise Judge Catron of this point and suggest to him the expediency of presenting it to the other Judges. In reference to the cruel law of this District forcing an individual situated as I am into close jail after living in the Prison Bounds one year, it may serve me if in your intercourse with members of Congress or others having influence with them the expediency of its repeal or modification so as not to embrace cases like mine.

The oppression practised upon me is the more cruel from the fact, that I have offered to vest my entire property in the hands of Trustees first for the satisfaction of all my other debts and then, if the Supreme Court should confirm the decision of the Circuit Court and Congress should grant no relief ~~at~~ the next succeeding session, then the balance should be applied to the satisfaction of this judgment. To this proposition they have not vouchsafed a reply, though it was elicited by an intimation of their counsel.

I believe they expect to lose the case in the Supreme Court and wish to force me to bring my property within their reach through fear of a prison. In this they will not succeed. If it come to that point, I shall consider the jail an honorable residence.

Since the weather became cool [illegible] health has not been quite so firm as during [illegible] summer, though my sick spells are short. There is much sickness around us, especially in the City; but my family have been greatly favored.

Mrs. Kendall unites with me in most grateful and affectionate remembrances for yourself and family.

With undying regard
Your friend

Gen. Andrew Jackson. Amos Kendall

23329

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Te.

Oct. 12th 1842

Dear Sir,

In going to the Post Office my messenger overlooked the inclosed, and I avail myself of the occasion to add a few words.

I have prepared a paper for the next Democratic Review, reviewing the proceedings in Congress upon the fine case and exposing Judge Martin's history. I mean to follow it up with another paper touching upon judge Hall and the retained paper, concluding with a view of the case materially different from that entertained generally by your friends and even by yourself. I think Martial Law was not only necessary but legal and constitutional. This opinion is founded on the fact that the whole City of New Orleans to your lines of Sentinels, was a Military Camp, actually and bona fide. If an army in the presence of an enemy include a farm-house within its encampment, would it be said that the inmates have a right to go and come as they please when in so doing they may endanger the army and the country? The principle is not different if a City be thus included, even if that City contain Judges, Governor and Legislatures. Martial Law *ipso facto* becomes the *Supreme* Law, and those who resist it are the men who merit punishment. Your proclamation of Martial Law did not establish it; that was done by making the City your Camp: The proclamation was but a notice of your intention to execute the existing law, which you did, not to the extent of your lawful authority but only so far as the emergency peremptorily demanded.

If this view be not sound, then there exists in every City and every State a power incompatible with that authority on which rests their defence — a power which may arrest the General while the battle rages and wrest the musket from the hands of the soldier. It seems to me that power so incompatible cannot exist under any institutions; that when the war power prevails the civil power ceases; that "*inter arma silent leges.*"

I may be wrong; but it seems to me that our Lawyers have carried the notion of the supremacy of the civil power to an absurd extreme, and that the error in this case sprang from an opinion of Mr. Livingston which I find among your papers. At any rate, I shall give my own thoughts with perfect freedom.

For three weeks successively I have had returns of my old sick spells and was confined to my bed yesterday. They have been brought on by colds which are very prevalent among us as well as fevers, although the weather for near four weeks has been beautifully clear and very dry but unusually cool for the season.

Wishing you many years of health and happiness, I remain as ever since I knew you,

Your devoted and
unwavering friend
Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson

Amos Kendall
Esqr. received & my
answd. this 26 of
octr. 1842 A.J.

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Te.

Washington Octo 14 1842

My dear Genl

Your letter enclosing Genl Call's was received to day. It has raised him very much in my estimation both as it regards the qualities of his head and heart. I will send it to Mr Kendall as I did that of ~~[illegible]~~ Dr. Mathews. I think Mr Kendall will make a very able review of Martin's History and in time for the opening of the next Session - He is preparing it for the Democratic ~~Review~~ Review and I will transfer it to the Globe as soon as Congress meets with such observations as I shall deem calculated to advance the objects of our friends in pressing Whiggery to pass upon the issue made by Judge Hall's decision upon your conduct at New Orleans -

I think if Mr. Kendall does not make Gen Coffee's letter a part of his publication in the Review that I will lay it before the country in the columns of the Globe - It is a very glowing & interesting narrative of the events which will become the subject of discussion on Dr Linn's Bill - I think it would be well for the [illegible] ~~again~~ action on the, subject to be begun first in the House, as in the Senate the same wilful policy might be resorted to to have it defeated by your own friends, as before & at a period too late to renew it in the House. Mr Ingersoll & Dr Gwin and other able friends by concert with the whole force of the Democracy could ~~force~~ compel its consideration - Marshall from Kentucky (who is my cousin) told me he would advocate it with all his zeal if once brought under debate - He is the most eloquent man in the House - an ardent admirer of your military career & personal character, (though not a Democrat in his politics) and I have no doubt will distinguish himself more by his powerful display of the exalted conceptions he has formed of your heroism & patriotism. Thus Clay we did by his philippics against you. It is true this and it seemed to give his emulation towards Clay whom he does not love and who loves him a grudge in return - I well doubt any all the most safe =self to see that Federalism .. brought to ~~[illegible]~~ choose again between the gallantry that saved and the treachery that would have betrayed our country during the last war.

My Dear General, I know not how to thank you for the interest you took in & affection which you extended to the young pilgrim who would break in upon your retire=ment to indulge their love for you. Betsy's letters are filled with the gratitude return which the visit gave her & her heart is ~~filled with~~ full of gratitude for Mrs Jackson, ~~for~~ not only for her kind=ness to all to whom you are attached but for her unwearied devotion to you personally and all that concerns you. Mrs Jackson's the beauty good sense & amiable many qualities left on the mind of Cassly Adams even, ~~left~~ a most favorable impression - her devoting ~~those~~ her accomplishments & excellencies to your happiness, she has giving her the highest claims to the gratitude of all your friends among ~~[illegible]~~ them none are more affectionately ~~[illegible]~~ than F P Blair

13333

P.S. You will feel some interest in knowing that Eliza & my self are quite recovered of our bilious attack. We are now perfectly well —
We have heard from your cousins at Lexington in Ky when they arrived in safety —
F P B

FREE

NGTON CIT
OCT
14

F P Blair
[illegible]

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage Near
Nashville
Tennessee

New Orleans October 20th 1842

Dear Sir

I have seen, with much regret, the opposition made by our Senator, Conrad, to the resolutions introduced in the Senate of the United States, at the late Session, to refund to you, the fine of one Thousand Dollars, so unjustly imposed upon you, by the late Dominick A. Hall, Judge of the United States District Court for this District, for alleged contempt of Court, during the Invasion of Louisiana by the British forces, in the Winter of 1814 & 15.

I am the more astonished at this course on the part of Mr Conrad, as he was, when first entering life as a Politician, a strong Jackson man, and acquired some notoriety as a Political speaker, by his frequently addressing Jackson meetings during the Presidential Campaigns in 1824 & 1828, in which addresses, he was loud in the praise of your conduct in defending this City, and approbating fully your Declaration of Martial Law.

and censuring, strongly, Judge Hall for having you brought up before him, and imposing the fine in question.

There are many yet living in this City who can bear testimony to the truth of this statement.

I think Mr Conrad continued in the Jackson ranks until about the time of your veto of the United States Bank, and the removal of the Deposits, the sequel has shewn the wisdom of those measures.

With great Respect & Esteem

I am Sir, Your Obt Servt.

Jas W Breedlove

Genl Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee

October 18. 1842

1842

Hon: Amos Kendall.

Dear Sir!

Your honoured letter is duly received, and it is only that the many avocations, which a German editor has before an election, who has not only to persuade by his editorials and speeches but also by personal communications to defend the true political principles, this is the only cause, which prevented me to answer You immediatly.

When I first heard, that You would write a biography of the venerated and meritorious Gl. Jackson, I expressed the wish, that the work might be published also in the German language, and stated at the same time, that it would give me a particular pleasure to conduct the translation and edition of the same and that I would spare no pains, out of esteem to the truly great man, to procure as good a translation as it would be in my power.

These expressions I made to Jacob Martin Esqr. who communicated them to Mr. Dawson Esqr. which induced the latter to write to You. Mr. D. did not speak to me about it, I could therefore not communicate my Ideas to him.

For my part I think, that if the work could be issued in the German language as nigh the same time as possible with the English, that it would find considerable sale amongst the German population, and would therefor yield a good profit. But as to my views on the subject, the profit which might accrue of a work should be secured as far as possible to the author of the same, it would be my opinion that You should publish the work in the German language on Your own account, and I would conduct with pleasure its translation and printing. For printing I would charge the lowest prices for, and as to the translation I would leave it to Your own judgement to fix

23335

the honorary guaranting at the same time a faithful expression of the meaning and spirit and purity of language.
If You should think Yourself not amply rewarded by this undertaking, I will cheerfully renounce for myself all remuneration for my time and trouble, but will spare no pains, especially since You express yourself so openly about Your circumstances, to distribute the work.
But even as openly I have to state to You, that in the case You should honor me with the conducting of this work, it would be necessary for You to give me orders for paper and stationary work, or You might, before the work appears in print, advertise it and collect prenumerations, which might be collected by one of Your friends of this place, of whom You possess many, and by Your friend Mr. Chambers in Louisville Ky, or by his son in law, by which without doubt the expenses for the whole work might be made up in these two places alone. Cincinnati, nearly the centre of the Union and especially the centre of the German population, would in my opinion be the most appropriate place not only for the publication, but also for the distribution of the work.
Should You have other views in regard of it, You would oblige me by communicating to me Your opinions on the subject.

Very respectfully
Yours
George Walker.

Cincinnati Octb. 18th 1842.

Geo. Walker
Jackson's Life
in German

Genl. R. Butler
on the arrest of
Lt. Col. Hall - the
5th of march 1813
to be filed

Mail

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FREE

Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Davidson City
Tennessee

23335-a

Hermitage October 19th 1842

My dear Sir

Your letter of the 6th instant [illegible] before me and whilst I sincerely regret the attack of bilious fever with which you and your amiable lady has been visited we all rejoice that fortunately you & the [illegible] had again been restored and may you long enjoy that greatest of blessings [illegible]

In my last I advised you that your amiable children had left us, and from not hearing from them [illegible] they have [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] hoping this reaches you, they are with you in improved health [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] of these [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] to them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to me & my little family [illegible]

to see you or any of your family
under our roof at the Hermitage
and now hope from your
promise, we shall have the plea-
sure in the latter end of next
month or early in [illegible]

Miss Elisa [illegible]
judgment [illegible] the [illegible]
the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] your
[illegible] or
[illegible], I think you will see
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] the three
[illegible] will be [illegible]
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[illegible] Miss Elisa
[illegible] your
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[illegible] I think you [illegible]
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[illegible] a few days [illegible]
[illegible] with [illegible]
by [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] with [illegible]
[illegible] lady in it, by a careless driver [illegible]

to whom present our kind [illegible] to them

the effects of which I am slowly recovering. There was not much injury, but more the greatest pain my debility. But if the horses had took fright, from the position of the carriage not one of us could have es:caped death, or great injury. So you see that providence still protects me, and if he will only preserve me untill I can shake hands with you & Major Lewis at the Hermitage# I will be greatly thankfull. For should I live to them, from the [illegible] from ohio, and Maryland, I think the Democracy will have a majority in both Houses of congress, when corruption and misrule of modern whiggery will be rebuked, and [illegible] stability & continuance given to our true republican System, and the high handed in:justice done to you by that greatest of demagogues, Henry Clay, atoned for by restoring to you the benefit of your contract, the printing for the Senate. Myself & Household salute you & yours affectionately. yr friend

F. P. Blair Esqr— Andrew Jackson

to whom present my kind wishes

23337

-Free-
Andrew Jackson

FREE

Oct 19/42
Domestic
Matters

Francis. P. Blair Esqr,
Washington
City District of Columbia

NASHVILLE
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23338

1842

New Orleans 19th October 1842

My Dear Friend

I had the pleasure of writing you on 19th September last at Natchitoches, & since my return to this place last week, am honored by your friendly favor of 21. ultmo

My health has improved since my arrival, and I am now again at my post, ready to go through our cotton campaign; which I regret to say has not begun under the most favorable auspices, for: a depreciated paper currency and a great uncertainty as to the ability of most of our Banks to resume their payments in Specie on 5th December next, as required by the "Bank Bill" of our Legislature;

I found prices of cotton here much below my expectations — 4½ @ 9¾. but rate nominal.

The unfavorable commercial news received lately from the other side of the Atlantic, have not contributed so much to depress the value of this produce, as the great difficulty experienced by Buyers, in the negociation of their Bills of Exchange.

The arrival of Specie from abroad, would give

23339

more activity to our cotton market.

I found my family here all well — The cases of Yellow fever are diminishing, the first good frost will make it disappear.

In return for your good wishes for me, and my family, accept Dear General, my heartfelt thanks; may almighty God, prolong your life, and bless you, with continual prosperity & happiness. — Your devoted & sincere friend

J. B. Plauché,

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage Tennessee

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23340-1

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Near Nashville

Tennessee

Mail

Genl. S. Houston
[illegible]
27th [illegible] 1842.

Silver Spring
near Washington D. C.
October 22d 1842.

My Dear Sir,

I waited until my son's return to assure you of the safe arrival of the venerable Chief's papers, before answering your letter in regard to them. They are all now under my roof and will (after being bound up under my own supervision in Volumes) be carefully lodged in a Bookcase appropriated to them alone - and to be preserved to the remotest posterity.

I am exceedingly anxious to get possession of those in Mr Kendall's hands and those at Major Donelson's. The Major when here told me that he would either himself look over the mass at his house or get you to do it and have forwarded all that were important. As I have nothing to do during the long winter approaching, I think it would be well to send me the whole mass - I will winnow ~~them~~ it perfectly and if there be found anything useful either to you or Major Donelson I can seperate it and hand it over to the Major when he comes &c. I wish you would see the Major (or write to him if he has left home) and make some arrangement so that my son Judge Blair may come by the Hermitage between the 15th of November & the first of December and bring them to me. There are some very important papers among them - the rough drafts of many official papers containing much to his (the General's) honor, which reasons of State suppressed in the public document as prepared for the exigency - and there is much in them to illustrate the history of his presidency. As the Major voluntarily named you as the person who would seperate his Uncle's from his own papers in case of absence or other cause preventing him I hope you will attend to it at once if his avocations should call him off.

As to those in the power of Mr. Kendall there will be no way of getting them but through you. I wish you would write to him therefore and ask him whether ~~if~~ the period he has fixed in his notification in the Union for the completion of this work will be sufficient to enable him to avail himself of the contents of the papers he has in his hands - If not ask him if six months beyond that period would suffice - and tell him that at the end of that period you wish him to deliver them over to me to bind up in their proper place in the papers which I am about to arrange for that purpose. assuring him at the same time that he shall have copies of any particular ones he may designate made at my expense, and have access to the whole collection when put together by me - which will be lodged under the care of a proper person at Jackson Hall. You may write to him also that I will make no proposals for the publication of any work to compete with his for a year at least after the period at which he proposes now to give his complete work to the press In fact I am ready to enter into any engagement to secure to him the full benefit of the edition

23343

Silver Spring,

near Washington D. C.

October 22d 1842.

My Dear Sir:

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23343

edition he may be about to publish without doing any thing to injure the sale provided he will fix some reasonable period for its production. I sincerely wish him to make a good work of it and make the most of it before the fuller and more elaborate publication contemplated by me is suggested to the public mind. I wish you would submit this view of things to him as from yourself and as a matter you have a right to insist upon for your father's sake, and as rightfully to be imputed from both him and me and please to communicate his reply with your letter to me.

It delights me to read the resolutions you have made and the great steps you have taken to make yourself worthy of inheriting the name and the fortune of your father and the affections of the country which have been bequeathed by the greatest and best man of any age. His will shows the confidence and love he bore toward you as well as your charming and excellent wife. If you show the world how much you deserved, by a life of piety and a course ~~and a course~~ of conduct fulfilling the trust he reposed in you, the nation's gratitude to him will attach to you and your children and their posterity will feel its effects in the public honors paid them.

I have a request to make of Mrs Jackson which I hope she will grant. I must beg of her some little article associated with the General's person which I may wear as a talisman on my own. When I was shooting with you at the Hermitage he furnished me a pair of long sighted spectacles with which he viewed objects at a distance. When I returned and told him how well I saw with them he desired me to keep them but I would not deprive him of the use of them. If Mrs Jackson would now send them to me or a sleeve button or any small thing worn by him it would be gratefully remembered by

Dear Andrew

Your most affectionate friend

F. P. Blair

We all send love to Mrs Jackson & the children, & hope next summer that she [illegible] will come & see [illegible] Spring —

P.S. My nerves & very arm are so ~~[illegible]~~ weakened by a severe attack of cold that I have had for some days [illegible] to write any letter seems [illegible]

I have used my son in law's hand -

I would suggest that if ~~[illegible]~~ it would be well [illegible] Major Donelson's that if you can obtain the papers [illegible] to my son Judge Blair at St Louis you would write immediately to the Hermitage to bring them on — inviting him to come by [illegible] to that effect — but an invitation from you would be sure to [illegible] I have written to him to take the Hermitage route — it would [illegible] to make him the medium of communication with [illegible] [illegible] the transfer of the papers by the General himself did

Mr Blair acknowledg
the receipt of Genl Jacksons
papers 1842

33344 1/2

F. P. Blair
answered
19th of Octr
1842 - A. Ja[illegible]

WASHINGTON
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D.C.

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FREE

A. Jackson
1842

A. Jackson
1842

A. Jackson
Andrew Jackson
1842

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near
~~[illegible]~~ Nashville
Tennessee

Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Grand important
fathers
Nashville
Tenn

New Orleans Oct. 22nd 1842.

Dear Sir:

Upon my return from a trip to the Northern cities, I found your last letter upon the subject of the Allsbury business. I was confident that I had advised you of the transmission of your letter to Gen. Houston, before it had been half an hour in my possession, but suppose that I was mistaken in the idea. I have not been idle in making every inquiry which could assist me in getting the amount of your claim from Allsbury, my desire to accomplish this object having been much hightened by his scandalous and ungentlemanly conduct throughout the whole business. I am sorry however to say that so far, I have not been able to make any progress. But rest assured, my dear Sir, that my vigilance shall not sleep, & that if it depends upon my exertions, he shall soon or late pay up.

When I forwarded your letter to Gen Houston I requested of him any information he could give me relative to A's situation, movements &c, but

have never yet received any reply from him,
owing, I presume, to the fact, that the affairs
of his government, have for some time past
required all his time & attention.

It gave me much pleasure to hear through
Mr Breedlove that your health was good,
which it is my sincere hope, will continue
for many years, to come, to be the case, as
time and experience, have only tended, to strengthen,
in my mind, those sentiments of respect and
esteem & veneration which I entertain for you as
a man and as a Statesman.

With my kindest remembrances to Mr & Mrs
Jackson, I remain, With the highest consideration,
Your Obedient Servant
John Claiborne

Mr. Claibourne
N.O. to be reffd
answd. this 7th of
Novbr 1842 & enclo-
sed him Genl
Saml Houstons
letter on the subject
of Albanys debt
A. J.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Ex Presdt. U. States
Nashville
Tennessee

The Homestead

Greenville Va.
Octr. 24 1842

My dear General

Not knowing our friend Major Donaldson's direction and feeling some anxiety this letter should reach him I have taken the liberty to transmit it through you -

I heard with great pleasure from Mr Van Buren and from the Major of your continued health and pray God you may be preserved to witness the restoration of Democratic principles -

I have written to apprize the Major, that there is some danger our coming triumph may be obscured if not postponed by the

Genl. Jackson,
Hermitage
Ten.

23347

the intrigues of Mr. Calhoun's friends. They are not to be despised; but must be counteracted without delay. In my late journey home I became aware of the untiring efforts making to prefer his claims, if any he have, to those of Mr. Van Buren. This ought to be set right with the people without further delay.

Mrs Poinsett desires to be particularly, kindly and respectfully remembered to you and I am

my dear General
with unfeigned friendship
Esteem & regard
ever Yours faithfully
J R Poinsett

Baltimore Octr. 24. 1842

My dear Sir

I have desired and intended to write to you for some time past, but unexpected circumstances have prevented me. The result of the late elections however have been so gratifying, that I must without further delay congratulate you upon them; and I am thankful that you have lived to see how rapidly the delusions of 1840 have passed away.

Although I have for some years been withdrawn from political movements, yet you will readily suppose that the Maryland election gave me no small pleasure; and that I rejoiced still more in those of Pennsylvania & Ohio as being far more important, & particularly and especially in the latter where the miserable & disgraceful buffoonery of coonskins and hard cider was again revived under the auspices of Mr. Clay. These elections put an end to the hopes of those who have been so eager to establish another great National Bank, to govern the country by corruption, & to enrich its favourites, at the expense of the industrious & unsuspecting classes of society; and President Tyler is undoubtedly entitled to high praise for the firmness with which he has resisted the violent efforts to force it upon the people. But I wonder he cannot see that the source of the evil lies deeper than a national Bank. It is in a paper currency — and a National Bank is nothing more nor less than the worst possible form in which a paper currency can be established. The paper money scheme of President Tyler is nearly as bad as a bank. It has but one advantage over it — and that is that instead of a charter for a long term of years, it would be in the power of the people at any time to repeal it. But if the government is permitted to issue paper money in any form or shape as a circulating medium, it will soon become

the

instrument of corruption and injustice, and involve the country again in all the madness of speculation. There is no safety for the plain & industrious classes of society but in the constitutional currency. There never was in any country or in any age a currency of any ~~country, a currency of any~~ other description that did not continually fluctuate in value, & become the instrument of injustice & oppression. The idea of paper always convertible into gold & silver is a mere fallacy. There can be no such paper currency; for no government or corporation would incur the expence of issuing paper, & paying clerks to keep an account of it, if they were not allowed to have more paper out, than they had specie on hand. The notion of its superior convenience is equally unfounded. No traveller ever felt himself discomforted by ten or a dozen half eagles in his pocket, and as for larger sums either for travel or remittance, they would (if paper money was out of the way) be readily supplied by the bills founded on the ordinary operations of commerce between distant places. They may get up as many plans as they please, but they will in the end find that the one adopted by you when the deposites were removed is the only safe & true reform — that is — to prohibit the circulation of small notes, and although I then thought we might stop at twenty dollars, I am now satisfied that the currency will not be safe & stable until all notes under fifty dollars are prohibited — of course making the alteration gradually. — I have never said enough about the currency & I talk to you about it, because the country will owe the reform which sooner or later must come to the courage & foresight with which you laid the foundation amid the most trying circumstances, by overthrowing the gigantic corporation that would have perpetuated the evil.

I have rejoiced to hear that your health is improved

proved - and I trust you will long be spared to the millions of freemen who love & revere you, and whose affection grows warmer as they become more & more sensible from experience of the value of your public services. As an evidence of that public feeling I send you a sample of the tickets voted here at the late election. I cannot say much for the beauty of the engraving, but it tells plainly enough what is in the heart of the voters.

My family have suffered from sickness since I last wrote to you - but thank God we are well again, & all unite in fervent wishes for your health & happiness. We beg also to be kindly remembered to Mr. & Mrs. Jackson & to Major & Mrs. Donelson

I am Dr. Sir most truly
your friend
R. B. Taney

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Oct. 25. Since writing the above letter & before sending it to the post office I have seen in the Globe a paragraph stating that you had been injured by being thrown from your carriage. The paragraph is given as an extract from a Nashville paper, & as the Globe makes no remark upon it, & does not appear to have any further information concerning the unfortunate accident, I hope the injury is not a severe one, - and I trust our next news from the Hermitage will tell us that you have not suffered from it. May Heaven guard & preserve you.

R. B. Taney

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Wm Barnett

1842

FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Nashville
Ten=

GREENVILLE C.H.
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Hermitage
Octbr 29th 1842 -

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 14th instant acknowledging mine, enclosing Genl Coffs, is received - and I suppose that of Genl Coff & Dr Butler handed over to Mr Kendall. I have no doubt but Mr Kendall will make an able re=view of Martins History. I shall leave the whole of this matter to you & Mr Kendall well aware of your friendship, and in your hands that my fame is secure.

I think with you, that the bill restoring the fine interest & cost imposed by Judge Hall, should be taken up, now, first in the House of Representatives, and I assure you it would be a great gratification to me should your kinsman, Mr Marshall ~~[illegible]~~ with his superior talents, ad=vocate its passage - This censure on my conduct, so undeserved, & by the combination of traitors to their coun=try, has allways lay heavy on me, and I was too independent to move in this matter myself & feel greatly indebted to those patriotic states who have brought it before congress before I die -

33353

for the president, if not revoked by the act of congress, in the event of another war may prove injurious to the defence and safety of our country, for where is the General, with this precedent staring him in the face, will take the necessary responsibility upon himself of declaring Martial Law even when he sees it is the only means by which he can defend a city & the country, when he reflects that spies and traitors combined with a corrupt Judge may fine him at will, and ruin his fortune and his fame - I think there may be some Genls that would, but be assured there are but few. I cordially agree with you that Genl Calls is a strong paper & I approve your idea and hope my friend Dr Linn may be made acquainted with its contents, that he, when the bill comes from the House to the Senate, may be prepared to meet Mr Conrad & Co - and my friends in the Representative branch, who will first move in the matter I think ought to see it, & if necessary use it - But I leave this to your better judgment.

If Mr. Marshall should agree to take part in debate, it would be well to let him see all the documents in this case that he may be fully prepared.

We have just heard from your dear children, by a joint letter from the two young ladies, who had heard of the sickness and recovery of young Mr. Blair. I was sure that Mr Mercers bridge would produce the effects you say it has, & produce sickness to the city, for before I left it had formed an Island plain to be seen at low tide, and some person had entered it as land – the city will have to take away the causeway, build a bridge on pillars, and give vent to the current so that the batture formed may be entirely washed away.

We all rejoice to be informed by you, that you & your amiable lady are perfectly restored to good health again, and by the time this reaches you, your dear and amiable children may have joined you – we salute you all affectionately. I forget whether I informed

-you-

Emmaface

you that Miss Emma Stepney is unbroke to any thing but a halter, she is growing so finely that unless you direct otherwise, I will not have her broke to the saddle untill march to have her so gentled that you can with safety ride her — she is gentle and appears of good disposition and I think will be easily broke to the saddle.

How I rejoice in the results of the late elections, whiggery is done and Clay will now surely re=tire to Ashland to take care of his short horned Durhams, cut his corn stalks & repair his fences — he is really a dead Coon.

with the my best wishes your friend

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr

P.S. I am still very feeble but I think mending & gaining strength A.J.

1842

-Free-
Andrew Jackson

FREE

Francis P. Blair Esqr.
Washington
City
D. Columbia

Oct 29th/42
The Genl
Domestic
matters,
[illegible] in
the [illegible]
[illegible]

NASHVILLE
OCT
31
Te.

23355

To the

Hon Andrew Jackson.

Ex/President of the United State

Dear Sir

At a Quarterly meeting of the members of the Mechanics Institute of this city held a few days since the following resolution was passed–

Resolved that Volkert W Roth be requested to address a letter to the Hon Andrew Jackson ex President of the United State for the purpose of soliciting his autograph in the form of a letter so that it can be framed and hung up in the library of the institute

By the above resolution you will perceive that I have been requested to address you for the purpose of procuring your autograph– I have only to add that you would be conferring a great favor on all the members of the Institute if you would be so kind as to grant their request– Please accept my best wishes for your health and happiness

Yours Respectfully

Volkert W Roth

Attica October 31st 1842

To the

Hon Andrew Jackson

Ex President of the United States

Nashville

Tenessee

UTICA
Oct 31
N.Y.

FREE

My autograph
for an institute
to be given out.

New Orleans 2d November 1842.

My dear General

I had the pleasure of writing you on 19th ulto. by mail, since which, I learnt with much regret, that owing to a fall from a carriage you had had a contusion on the head. I am since indirectly informed, that you have recovered from this accident. — I would be happy to learn from yourself, that you are perfectly well.

I avail my self of this opportunity to say that I have been much surprised, at the conduct of Mr. Conrad, our Senator at the last Session of Congress, in the Debate in that body, respecting the Fine imposed on you in 1815, by Judge Hall. — I am the more surprised at the conduct of this gentleman, as he must recollect, (if he will think on it a little) that when a member of the Democratic Party, he on several occasions, addressed our Democratic meetings, and (if my memory does not fail me) made several Speeches, in which he gave his entire approbation to the measures adopted by you, in your glorious Defence of our city, during the memorable Campaign of 1814 & 15. I flatter myself, that in the course pursued by him, he has been misled through incorrect information, & will see his error at

some

& other friends. —

Mr. Conrad, was very young at that momentous era. I may say a mere child, & therefore, then altogether unfit & unable to form for himself, a correct & clear statement of what took place between you & Judge Hall — allow me to say, that your private & public characters have been already judged of by your fellow citizens. — Your name in spite of calumny and its venom, will be transmitted spotless to posterity.

Had Mr. Conrad been born in Louisiana, he would I am certain, have known better how to feel & appreciate the eminent services you have rendered to the State he represents, & have abstained making any comments on the subject.

My health is improving, I wish you and your family, health and prosperity. — Believe me, your devoted friend. —

P. B. Planché

P.S. Enclosed is a letter from my son. —

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage — near Nashville
Tenne.

NEW ORLEANS
NOV
6

Free

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Tennee

Mail

Genl Plauche-
on the subject of
Senator Conrad-
to be preserved-

New Orleans 3 November 1842

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage

Dear Sir

We had the pleasure of addressing you on 19th ulto. per Mail.

Our Cotton Market has been much animated since last week, owing to the late arrivals of large amounts of Specie from Havana, Havre & N. York. Large Operations have taken place in Cotton, without yet, however, any improvement in our prices, which continue from 4 1/4 @ 9 1/2 according to quality, last rate nominal.

Liverpool accounts of 3d of last month mention that a disastrous Fire in that City had consumed about 42.000 Bales of Cotton - 33.000 of which American - on 23 Sept. last; which had caused an improved demand in that market and a slight advance in prices of American descriptions; but the demand ceasing all at once, the market again relapsed into a State of inactivity. The Stock in the Kingdom is about the same as last year, but of American descriptions nearly 70.000 Bs. less. Referring to annexed Price Current of yesterday, We remain, always very truly Resp. yours

P. B. Plauché & Co

33360

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

near Nashville

Tenn.

Mail

Genl. Plauche
enclosing [illegible]
3 Notes
22 Nov. 1842

34
125
650

New-Orleans Price-Current, Commercial Intelligencer and Merchants' Transcript.

Printed and Published by COOK & YOUNG.

WHOLESALE PRICES—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1842.

Edited by S. S. LITTLEFIELD & G. B. YOUNG.

ARTICLES.	From	To
ANCHORS, ...per lb.	—	—
BRICKS, per 1000:		
Lake,	....	....
Fire Brick, English,	35 00	....
BAGGING, per yard:		
Scotch hemp,	10	11
East India,	13	16½
Kentucky,	13	16
German,	9	10
BALE ROPE, per lb.:		
Northern,	4	5
Kentucky,	5	6½
BREAD, per cwt.:		
Navy,	....	....
Pilot,	....	....
BEESWAX, per lb..		
Yellow,	—	27
BOTTLES, per gross:		
English porter,	8 00	....
French wine,....per 100,	5 50	6 00
COTTON, per lb.:		
La. & Miss. Choice, new	9½	—
——Prime, "	8½	8¾
——Fair, "	7¼	7½
——Middling Fair, "	6½	7
——Middling,	5½	6
——Ordinary,	4¼	5¼
Tenn. & N. Alabama.		
——Choice,		
——Prime,	—	—
——2d quality,		
——Inferior,		
COFFEE, per lb.		
Havana, good pr. green	9	9½
Inferior to Middling..	8¼	8¾
Rio,	9	9½
Java,	9½	12
Laguayra,	9	9½
CHOCOLATE, per lb.		
No. 1,	10	12½
No. 2,	9	10
COPPER, per lb.:		
Sheathing,	29	30
Braziers,	32	....
CANDLES, per lb.:		
Sperm New-Bedford..	27	28
—— Nantucket,...	25	27
Tallow,	8	10
CORDAGE, per lb.:		
Manilla,	12½	—
Sisal,	11	11½
American hemp,	11½	14
Russia,	—	—
COAL, Cannel,.. per ton,	8 50	9 00
Western,..... p. bbl.	—	50
CIDER, Northern, p. bbl.	6 50	....
Western,	3 00	4 50
CORKS, Velvet, per 1000,	2 75	3 50
DOMESTIC GOODS: p. yd		
Brown Shirtings, ¾ a ⅞	6	8
——Sheetings, 4-4 a 6-4	7	14
Blch'd. Shirtings, ¾ a ⅞	8	13
—— Sheetings, 4-4,	8	15
Brn. Lowell Osnaburgs,	11	13
Do. Virginia do., ⅞ a 4-4	9¾	10¾
Tickings, ¾ a 4-4,	8½	10¾
Stripes and Checks,	10	14
Denims,	12	15
Cottonades,	18	20
Sattinets,	37½	75
Calico Prints,	6	15
Jeans, Kentucky,	—	50
Linseys, Kentucky,	—	40
Linseys, Eastern,	20	25
DUCK, Russia, per bolt,	19 50	21 50
English,	9 00	....
Ravens,	9 50	12 00
American, No. 0 @ 8,	10 00	10 50
DYES, per ton:		
Logwood, Campeachy	....	....
—— St. Domingo,	....	....
Fustic, Tampico,	10 00	15 00
Indigo, ...p. lb.	1 00	25
Madder,	13	15

ARTICLES.	From	To
DRUGS, per lb.:		
Alum,	4½	5½
Brimstone, roll,	4½	5
—— flo. sulphur,	7	....
—— crude, do.,	—	....
Jalap,	30	40
Camphor,	....	1 50
Copperas,	3	3½
Ginseng,	37½	40
Sarsaparilla,	12½	15
Verdigris, dry,	—	—
—— in oil,	40	50
FLOUR & MEAL, p. bbl.:		
Flour, Superfine,	3 87½	4 00
——Fine,	3 37½	3 50
——Sour,	....	....
FISH: Mackerel,		
No. 1, per bbl.	12 50	13 00
——2,	9 00	....
——3,	5 50	6 00
Cod, ...per box,	75	1 00
Herring,	—	—
Salmon, p. gallon keg,	—	—
FRUIT: Almonds,		
Soft shell, ...per lb.,	11	13
Hard shell,	3	4
Raisins, MR, .. p. box,	2 50	....
——M.&L.	— —	— —
——C,	....	....
Prunes,	....	....
Currants, Zante, p. lb.	12½	14
Figs, Drum,...per lb.	1 87½	—
Lemons, ...per box,	5 50	6 00
FURS:		
Beaver, ...per lb.,	75	1 25
Otter, ...per skin,	1 00	3 00
Muskrat,	3	6
Racoon,	10	—
Fox, Grey,	—	—
FEATHERS, ...per lb.,	35	40
FLAXSEED, ... per bbl.,	....	....
GRAIN:		
Wheat, ... per bushel,	55	—
Oats,	22	24
Corn, in ear, ...per bbl.	—	—
—— shelled, per bush.	30	31
Beans, ...per bbl.	5 00	....
GUNPOWDER.		
Common, ... per keg,	3 50	....
Sporting,	6 00	....
GLASS, per box:		
American, 8 by 10,...	2 00	2 50
—— 10 by 12,...	2 50	3 00
—— 12 by 18,...	4 50	5 00
GUNNY BAGS, .. per bag	14	15
HEMP, Sisal per 100 lbs.,	....	8 50
Hempen yarn, per lb.,	9	....
HAY, ...p 100 lbs.	70	75
HIDES, ... per lb.:		
W. I. & Mexican, flint	10	11
Dried salted Mexican,	9	9½
Wet salted,	4	5
Dry flint, country,...	7	8
IRON, Pig, ... per ton,	22 00	25 00
Country bar, ... per lb.	5	....
English, ... per ton,	85 00	....
Swedes, assorted,	95 00	100 00
Hoop, ... per lb.	7½	....
Sheet,	7½	....
Nail Rods,	7	....
Castings, American,	3	5
LUMBER, yard prices:		
Bds., pine, w. p. 1000 ft.	20 00	30 00
—— yellow,	12 00	17 00
——Cypress, 1000	20 00	25 00
Cherry Plank,	....	....
—— Scantling,	....	....
Staves, P. c., per 1200,	30 00	40 00
—— w. o. hhd. c.,	20 00	30 00
—— r. o. do. do.,	12 00	20 00
—— w. o. heading,	30 00	40 00
—— bbl. do.	10 00	15 00
Hoop poles hhd. p. 1000	....	....
——barrel,	....	....

ARTICLES.	From	To
LEAD:		
Pig, ...per 100 lbs.	2 90	....
Bar, ...per lb.	3¾	4
Sheet,	6	—
LIME, per bbl.:		
Thomaston,	75	—
Western,	....	....
LEATHER, Sole, per lb.,	18	24
MOLASSES, per gallon:		
In the City,	11	17
On plantation,	—	—
MAHOGANY, per foot:		
Bay,	....	....
St. Domingo,	....	....
NAILS, 4d @ 20d, per lb.	5	5½
NAVAL STORES:		
Tar, ...per bbl.	1 70	1 75
—— 4 gallon keg,	....	....
Pitch, 4 gallon keg,	....	....
—— per bbl.,	1 75	2 00
Turpentine, soft,	1 50	1 62½
Rosin,	1 50	1 75
Spirits Turp., per gall.,	45	50
Varnish, bright,	—	30
OILS:		
Fr. basket, 12 bottles,	4 50	5 25
Olive, casks, p. gallon,	1 25	....
Linseed,	1 10	1 15
Sperm, Winter,	95	1 00
—— Fall,	90	95
—— Summer,	85	90
Whale, Refined,	45	—
—— Common,	—	—
Tanners, per bbl.	12 00	14 00
Castor, per gallon,	75	80
OSNABURGS, per yard,	8½	10
OAKUM, per lb.,	6½	7½
PROVISIONS:		
Beef, ...per bbl.		
—— Mess, Northern,	....	....
—— " Western,	8 50	9 00
—— " " ½ bbl.	4 50	5 00
—— Prime,	7 00	....
—— B Beef,	3 50	4 00
—— Cargo,	....	....
—— Dried, per lb,	5	6
—— Tongues, p. doz.,	5 00	5 50
Pork, Clear, .. per bbl.,	9 00	9 50
—— Mess, ...new	8 00	8 50
—— M. O., "	6 50	7 00
—— Prime, "	....	5 00
—— P. O., "	....	4 00
—— Hog-round, p. lb.,	—	—
Bacon, Hams,	7½	8
—— Do. canvassed,	8	8½
—— Middlings,	5	5½
—— Shoulders,	4½	5
Lard,	6½	7
Butter, Goshen,	18	20
—— Western,	10	12
Cheese, American,	8	10
—— Pine Apple,	10	12
Potatoes, per bbl.,	1 00	....
PORTER, London p. doz.	2 75	....
Northern, ...per bbl.,	8 50	9 00
Northern Ale,	8 00	8 50
PAINTS:		
Lead, Red, per cwt.,	8 00	9 00
—— White, Am. keg,	1 75	2 25
—— English, ℔ lb.,	11	12
Chrome Green,	16	20
——Yellow,	30	50
Sp. brown in oil, p. keg,	1 50	2 00
Vermilion,	2 25	2 50
Lamp Black, ..per keg	2 50	....
RICE, Car., per 100 lbs.,	3 50	4 00
SPICES, per lb..		
Cassia,	24	26
Cloves,	30	35
Ginger, race,	7½	8
—— ground,	10	12½
Nutmegs,	1 12½	1 25
Pepper,	9	9½
Pimento,	6	7

ARTICLES.	From	To
SUGAR, La. per lb.:		
In the City,	3½	6
On Plantation,	2½	4½
Havana White,	8½	9½
—— Brown,	6	6½
Loaf, N. O. Refinery,	10	15½
Clarified,	7	11½
SALT:—from store.		
Livrpl. Blown, sack,	1 62½	1 75
—— Coarse,	1 37½	1 40
Turks Island, p. bushl.	24	25
Cadiz,	—	—
SALTPETRE, per lb.:		
Refined,	9	9½
Crude,	6½	....
SHEETINGS, per piece:		
Russia White,	12 00	....
—— Brown,	8 75	9 00
STEEL, per lb.:		
English Blistered,	12½	13
American "	7	7½
Cast,	20	22
Crowley,	12	14
German,	11	12
Milan,	7½	9
SOAP, per lb.:		
Northern Extra, No. 1	6	7
—— No. 1,	5	5½
—— No. 2,	4	5
SPIRITS, per gallon:		
Brandy, Champagne,	1 75	3 00
—— Bordeaux,	1 37½	1 75
—— American,	30	35
Gin, Holland,	1 37½	1 50
—— American,	30	....
Rum, Jamaica,	1 12½	1 75
—— New-England,	30	32
—— New-Orleans,	22	28
Whiskey, Rectified,	20	—
—— Common,	....	none.
SKINS, Buffalo, per robe,	3 00	4 00
Bear, per skin,	1 00	2 00
Deer, shaved, ...per lb.	—	14
Red and blue, in hair,	—	12
Grey,	—	12
SEGARS, Span. per 1000,	12 00	32 00
American,	4 00	6 00
SHOT, per bag		
Am. all sizes, 25 lb.,	1 37½	1 50
TOBACCO:		
First Quality, ...p. lb.	4½	5½
Second Quality,	3½	4½
Crossed, ✕,	1½	2½
Bale, per 100 lbs.,	3 00	3 50
Cuba, ...per lb.	24	30
St. Domingo,	....	....
TALLOW,	6½	7
TEAS, per lb.:		
Imperial,	70	75
Gunpowder,	70	75
Hyson,	65	70
Young Hyson	55	60
Hyson Skin,	50	....
Bohea,	25	30
Souchong,	50	55
TIN, Block, per lb.,	24	26
In plates, ⅓ ✕ per box,	9 50	9 75
TWINE, per lb.:		
Sewing,	—	25
Seine,	32	40
WINES:		
Madeira, per gallon,	1 85	5 00
—— Imitation,	45	50
Teneriffe,	75	90
Sicily Madeira,	75	90
Malaga Sweet,	42	45
—— Dry,	40	....
Port,	45	2 00
Claret, Bor., per cask,	15 00	50 00
—— per case,	2 50	10 00
Marseilles, per cask,	14 00	16 00
Catalonia, per cask,	10 00	11 00
Champagne,	6 00	12 00
WOOL, M. per 100 lbs.	8 00	12 00

Comparative Statement of the Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of COTTON, at the following places, at the dates annexed.

PORTS.		STOCKS On hand Sept. 1.		RECEIVED Since 1st Septr.		EXPORTED from 1st Sept. 1842, to dates.					EXPORTED from Sept. 1, 1841.					Stocks on hand & on ship-board.	
		1842.	1841.	1842.	841.	To Great Britain.	To France.	To other Foreign Ports.	TOTAL Foreign Ports.	U. States North'n Ports.	To Great Britain.	To France.	To other Foreign Ports.	TOTAL Foreign Ports.	U. States North'n Ports.	1842.	1841.
NEW-ORLEANS,	Nov. 1	4428	14490	128839	102373	36795	12220	6278	55293	11452	16320	18979	5412	40711	6547	67723	68156
MOBILE,	Oct. 25	422	360	18132	8819	....	....	....	....	5743	....	....	326	326	984	12760	7869
SAVANNAH,	Oct. 21	1631	1509	22372	11149	2957	....	....	2957	8325	....	....	....	....	1429	13831	8304
CHARLESTON,	Oct. 21	3978	4552	27407	11249	6506	1014	....	7520	8133	1215	....	63	1278	6411	16819	8112
FLORIDA,	Sept. 24	250	1000	845	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	....
VIRGINIA,	Oct. 1	100	928	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	73	....	74	....	....	....
NEW-YORK,	Oct. 12	16017	29000	....	....	5558	887	2629	9074	....	5348	6535	1733	13616	....	6500	13000
Other Ports,	Oct. 1	4964	9802	239	392	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9403	6277
TOTAL Bales—		31807	61641	197924	133952	51816	14121	8907	74844	33653	22884	25587	7534	56005	15371	127456	111718

☞ We have taken from New-Orleans the receipts from Mobile and Florida. Also, from Charleston the receipts from Savannah—and from Mobile the receipts from Florida.

Comparative Arrivals, Exports and Stocks Of Cotton and Tobacco at New-Orleans,

FOR TEN YEARS—FROM SEPT. 1, TO DATE.

YEARS.	COTTON—BALES.			TOBACCO—HHDS.		
	Arriv'ls	*Expo'ts*	*Stocks.*	*Arriv'ls*	*Expo'ts*	*Stocks.*
1842...	130040	66745	67723	2002	3376	881
1841...	102373	47258	68156	476	2086	1074
1840...	105601	43181	74085	504	2464	2456
1839...	90042	36682	63462	215	875	944
1838...	43966	28018	25512	287	3114	1290
1837...	35447	21779	32930	362	1035	1628
1836...	72454	23943	53232	384	6294	4787
1835...	44113	15930	30704	723	2060	741
1834...	44228	32371	37141	67	872	124
1833...	71704	22475	47701	372	1571	338

Exports of Flour, Pork, Bacon and Lard

From New-Orleans, from 1st Sept., 1842, to date.

DESTINATION.	FLOUR, Bbls.	PORK, Bbls.	BACON, Hhds.	LARD Kegs.
New-York,	9741	883	....	1155
Boston,	14041	101	....	2264
Philadelphia,	629	....	....	....
Baltimore,	67	617	255	1026
Charleston,	630	....	17	....
Other Coastwise ports,	2603	296	209	528
Cuba,	6536	....	23	10044
Other Foreign ports,	10723	660	....	2745
*TOTAL *this season*—	44970	2557	504	17762
TOTAL *last season*—	20539	3979	674	16237

* Including exports to Mobile, via the Pontchartrain Rail Road, from 1st September to 1st October.

Exports of Beef, Lead, Whiskey & Corn.

From New-Orleans, from 1st Sept., 1842, to date.

DESTINATION.	BEEF, Bbls.	LEAD, Pigs.	WHISK. Bbls.	CORN Sacks.
New-York,	....	49261	100	13740
Boston,	300	24123	....	15893
Philadelphia,	....	10786	....	....
Baltimore,	....	606	864	....
Charleston,	....	....	340	....
Other Coastwise ports,	....	....	706	2405
Cuba,	....	510	....	50
Other Foreign ports,	616	7213	....	12187
*TOTAL *this season*—	916	85504	2040	44275
TOTAL *last season*—	116	47911	1432	10809

*Including exports to Mobile, via the Pontchertain Rail Road, from 1st September to 1st October.

Exports of Cotton from New-Orleans,

From 1st September, 1842—and same time in 1841.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	BALES. Past 3 days.	Previously.	TOTAL	BALES. Last Season.
Liverpool,	6637	29006	....	14978
London,	....	....	....	....
Glasgow Greenock, &c	....	....	....	....
Cowes, Falmouth, etc..	....	1152	....	....
Belfast, Cork, etc..	....	....	....	1342
Total to G. Britain...	6637	30158	36795	16320
Havre,	1517	10172	....	18166
Bordeaux,	....	....	....	331
Marseilles,	....	531	....	482
Nants,	....	....	....	....
Rouen and Cette,	....	....	....	....
Total to France...	1517	10703	12220	18979
Gottenburg, etc.,	....	....	....	....
Amsterdam & Rotterdam	....	....	....	....
Bremen,	....	....	....	....
Antwerp,	....	2358	....	....
Hamburg,	....	....	....	....
Stockholm,	....	....	....	....
St. Petersburg,	....	....	....	....
Total N. of Europe...	....	2358	2358	....
Spain and Gibraltar,	....	....	....	....
West Indies,	1764	2156	....	5412
Genoa, Trieste, etc.,	....	....	....	....
Total other For. ports.	1764	2156	3920	5412
New-York,	1124	7691	....	3804
Boston,	....	2041	....	1841
Providence,	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia,	....	525	....	625
Baltimore,	....	71	....	137
Portsmouth,	....	....	....	....
Other Ports,	....	....	....	140
Western States,	....	....	....	....
Total Coastwise,...	1124	10328	11452	6547
TOTAL—	......	......	66745	47258

Exports of Tobacco from New-Orleans,

From 1st September, 1842—and same time in 1841.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	HOGSHEADS. Past 3 days.	Previously.	Total.	HHDs. Last Season
Liverpool,	....	882	..	293
London,	....	552	..	475
Cowes, Falmouth, &c.,	....	....	..	421
Total to Great Britain..	....	1434	1434	1189
Havre,	....	32	..	....
Bordeaux and Nantz,	....	....	..	....
Marseilles,	....	33	..	....
Total to France..	....	65	65	....
Stockholm,	....	....	..	....
Amsterdam and Rotterdam,	....	....	..	....
Bremen,	....	....	..	....
Antwerp,	....	64	..	....
Hamburg,	....	....	..	....
Gottenburg, etc.,	....	....	..	....
Total North of Europe..	....	64	64	....
Spain and Gibraltar,	....	....	..	165
Africa,	....	....	..	....
West Indies,	....	40	..	....
Leghorn, Trieste, etc.,	....	....	..	....
Total other For. ports..	....	40	40	165
New-York,	....	957	..	432
Boston,	....	343	..	233
Philadelphia,	....	332	..	46
Baltimore,	....	147	..	9
Richmond and Norfolk,	....	....	..	....
Other ports,	....	....	..	11
Total Coastwise..	....	1773	1773	731
TOTAL—	....	....	3376	2086

Exports of Sugar and Molasses,

From N. Orleans—from 1st Sept., 1842, to date.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	SUGAR. Hhds.	SUGAR. Bbls.	MOLASSES Hhds.	MOLASSES Bbls.
New-York,	....	....	80	435
Philadelphia,	615	....	....	581
Norfolk,	....	....	....	....
Charleston,	....	....	....	130
Baltimore,	....	143	....	471
Boston,	....	....	....	....
Savannah,	....	....	....	....
Providence & Bristol,	....	....	....	....
Newport,	....	....	....	....
Richmond,	....	....	....	....
New Haven	....	....	....	....
Alexandria	....	....	....	....
Portsmouth,	....	....	....	....
Mobile,	101	24	....	20
Apalachicola,	....	....	....	....
Pensacola,	....	....	....	....
Other ports,	....	....	....	....
TOTAL..	716	167	80	1637
Same time last year..	1676	170	65	1443
Same year before....	1593	214	525	3041

Imports into New-Orleans,

From the interior—from 1st Sept. 1842, & 1841.

ARTICLES.	This Season.	Last Season.
Bacon, assorted, ...hhds. casks boxes	558	1381
Bacon Hams, ...hhds. & boxes	427	728
Bacon, in bulk, ...lbs.	34400	97250
Bagging, ...pieces	13063	12281
Bale Rope, ...coils	9572	12813
Beef, ...bbls.	47	422
Beans, ...bbls.	370	987
Butter, ...kegs and firkin.	1238	1248
COTTON { Louisiana and Mississippi, ..bales	120242	98848
COTTON { Lake, ...bales	347	96
COTTON { N. Alabama and Tennessee, .bales	4804	1510
COTTON { Arkansas, ...bales	3166	1416
COTTON { Mobile, ...bales	942	....
COTTON { Florida, ...bales	259	....
COTTON { Texas, ...bales	280	504
Corn, ...sacks and bbls.	55114	43748
Flour, ...bbls.	79951	45968
Hides,	2676	3223
Lard, ...kegs.	17650	39441
Lead, Pig, ...pigs	95364	65032
Oats, ...bbls.	19005	8029
Pork, ...bbls.	1196	2118
Pork, in bulk, ...lbs.	14000	....
Sugar, ...hhds.	2392	1357
Tobacco, ...hhds.	2002	569
Tobacco, ...bales	90	208
Wheat, ...bbls. and sacks	22379	10966
Whiskey, ...bbls.	7892	4260

23361

NEW-ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 2, 1842.

LATEST DATES:

LIVERPOOL,	OCT. 4.
HAVRE,	OCT. 1.

OUR SEMI-WEEKLY.

We have resumed our semi-weekly publication, and shall continue to issue both our Newspaper and Letter Sheet every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

STEAM PACKETS.

The Caledonia was to leave Liverpool on the 20th Oct. and our next European accounts may be expected by her. She will also depart from Boston on the 16th, and the Great Western from New-York on the 17th instant.

☞ Since our last Saturday's report the correspondence and Circulars, brought by the "Britannia," have come to hand, and we are enabled to give more full particulars of the state of the foreign markets in our columns to-day.

REMARKS ON THE MARKET,

FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS.

There was some revival in the demand for Cotton yesterday, but our general merchandise market is almost entirely inanimate from a want of free intercourse with the interior, which is now prevented by the unusually low stage of water in the upper rivers. True the same cause has had the effect to enhance the prices of some descriptions of Western Produce, but the stocks are too small to admit of any very important transactions, and until the rivers become navigable, and send forth more abundant supplies, the business in many articles can hardly reach beyond a mere retail trade for immediate consumption.

The weather continues clear and pleasant.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 28th ultimo, of Louisiana and Mississippi 8202 bales, Tennessee 284, Arkansas 290, Florida 122, Texas 113; together, 9011 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool 6637, Havre 1517, Havana 1764, New-York 1124; together, 11,042 bales—making a reduction in stock of 2031 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 1st instant, a stock of 67,723 bales.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory character of the European advices per steamer Britannia, referred to in our report of last Saturday morning, the transactions in Cotton on that day were quite limited, and the market exhibited a heavy, and rather drooping appearance. On Monday, the market again opened dull, but owing to some slight concessions on the part of holders, there was a tolerably fair amount of business done before the day closed. Yesterday, there was a very active inquiry, and the offers of buyers having in general been pretty freely met, the market assumed a more lively character than it has at any time presented before during the present season. The largest operations have been, as usual, on English and French account, though buyers for our home markets at the North, participated to a considerable extent in the business of yesterday. Most of the Spanish purchasers have completed their present orders and retired from the market. Nearly all of the business has been in qualities below 'fair,' and generally at rates corresponding to the figures in our inside column of quotations, which, it will be observed, are reduced a *quarter* of a *cent* for 'middling,' and 'middling fair.' The sales of Saturday amounted to 1300 bales, on Monday to 2200, and yesterday to 5500, in all 9000 bales, and we notice them as follows, viz: 190 bales Louisiana and Mississippi at 5⅝, 451 at 5¾, 255 at 6½, 28 at 5½, 113 at 6, 207 at 6, 50 at 5⅝, 39 at 7, 52 at 7¼, 110 at 5¾, 19 at 5⅞, 250 at 5⅝, 70 at 5⅞, 198 at 6⅛, 48 at 5½, 50 at 6½, 236 at 8, 91 at 6, 30 at 4¾, 17 at 8, 31 at 6¼, 389 at —, 200 at 6½, 36 at 5, 211 at 6⅞, 600 at —, 200 at 5, 40 at 6½, 20 at 5½, 100 at 5, 906 at 6, 285 at 6¾, 500 at —, 50 at 5½, 79 at 5¼, 48 at 5¼, 34 at 5½, 179 at 6⅝, 188 at 5⅛, 55 at 6, 580 at 6⅞, 424 at 5 1-16, 150 at 6, 79 at 6¾, 80 at 6, 32 at 5⅛, 93 at 5¾, and 361 Western Districts at 6½ cents.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Louisiana and Mississippi.		*Tennessee and N. Alabama*
Inferior,	4¼ @ 4¾	
Ordinary,	5 @ 5¼	
Middling,	5¾ @ 6	
Middling Fair,	6½ @ 7	Extreme prices —@—
Fair,	7¼ @ 7¾	
Good Fair,	8¼ @ 8¾	
Good and Fine,	9¼ @ —	

SUGAR, Louisiana.—The demand for Sugar, since our review of last Saturday morning, has continued limited, but as to prices there is no material change. Of old Sugars there are only a few small lots remaining on the Levee, and holders are pretty firm at rates ranging from 4½ to 6 cents, according to quality. Small parcels of *new crop* continue to be occasionally sold at 5 cents, but several inferior lots have been disposed of at 3¼ cents, and there are but few sales above 4 @ 4¼ cents ⅌ ℔. There is as yet no demand for the Northern markets, transactions being confined to a few small lots for the Mobile and St. Louis markets, principally, however, for the latter. The supply on the Levee is quite limited, as the receipts of new Sugar have not been large. Arrived since our last 245 hhds. Cleared none.

Havana Sugars.—We are again without the slightest change to notice in the market. White continues dull at 8½ @ 9½, and Brown at 6 @ 6½ cents ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The market for old Molasses, of which there is yet a considerable stock on the Levee, continues very inactive, but the rates remain about the same—say 11 @ 14 cents ⅌ gallon. A few parcels of new crop Molasses are occasionally changing hands, but prices continue to decline as the supplies increase. We now quote from 15 to 17 cents ⅌ gallon, the latter rate being for lots in good cypress barrels. Arrived since our last 268 bbls, Cleared none.

TOBACCO.—There have been no transactions in Tobacco since our review of last Saturday morning worth recording, principally owing to the bare state of the market, as there continues to be some inquiry for small parcels. Quotations, in the present state of the market, are, of course, nominal, but as they are in accordance with the last sales, we deem it best to continue them—say for Ordinary lots 2 cents for X, 3¼ @ 3¾ for *Seconds*, and 4¼ @ 4¾ for *Firsts*; Fair lots 2¼, 4, and 5; Fine lots 2½, 4¼, and 5¼; Selections 2¾ @ 3, 4½, and 5¼ @ 5½ cents ⅌ ℔. Arrived since the 28th ult. 49 hhds. Cleared none. Stock in warehouses and on ship-board, 881 hogsheads.

FLOUR.—Our last Saturday's report left the Flour market firm at $3 50 for Superfine, with an upward tendency. Since then the transactions have continued very limited, being mostly confined to the demand for city consumption, but owing to the very light stock a further advance has been obtained. The sales of Monday were generally made at $3 75, but holders were refusing that rate yesterday, and some few limited sales were made at $4. We quote at $3 87½ @ 4 00 for Superfine.—Arrived during the last three days 1869 bbls. Cleared for Havana 1100, Halifax 1468, other ports 120 barrels.

PORK.—Transactions continue to be of a limited character, being confined to small parcels for plantation orders, ship stores, &c., but the light stock, particularly of branded Mess, which description is most in demand, renders holders very firm, and former prices are fully sustained. We quote Clear at $9 @ 9 50, nominal, Mess $8 @ 8 50, M O $6 50 @ 7 00, Prime $5, P O $4. Arrived during the last three days 20 barrels. Cleared for Halifax 85 bbls.

BEEF.—We can learn of no transactions except very limited parcels of Prime for ship stores, which, on account of its scarcity, is very firm at $7 ⅌ bbl. Mess is entirely neglected, and our quotations are nominal at $8 @ $9 for whole, and $4 50 @ $5 for half bbls. Arrived during the last three days, none. Cleared, none.

BACON.—Some further supplies have come in, but the stock is still light. There is very little demand, however, at the moment, though the limited sales that take place are at former rates, and we still quote Hams at 7½ @ 8 cents, canvassed do. 8 @ 8½, Sides 5 @ 5½, Shoulders 4¾ @ 5 cents ⅌ pound. Arrived during the last three days, 66 casks. Cleared, none.

LARD.—The market for this article still remains in a quiet state, affording us no transactions to notice beyond the limited sales for consumption, and an occasional small lot for shipment. In prices, however, we have no change to notice, and still quote at 6½ @ 7 cents ⅌ ℔, the latter being the prevailing rate for the best parcels. Arrived during the last three days 4 bbls. 71 kegs. Cleared for Havana 270 kegs.

BAGGING and BALE ROPE.—These articles continue in very limited request for this period of the season, and holders can only effect occasional small sales at the rates which we last quoted—say for Western Bagging 13 @ 14 cents cash, and 15 @ 16 on time; India do. 13 @ 16½, cash and time. Western Rope 5 @ 6½ cents. Arrived during the last three days, 622 pieces Bagging, and 456 coils Rope.

WHISKEY.—The demand continues very limited, but the small stock enables holders to keep up prices, and the market is now firm at 20 cents ⅌ gallon for Rectified, some holders asking considerably more. Common is still inquired for, but cannot be obtained. Arrived during the last three days 131 bbls. Cleared none.

GRAIN.—For some days past there has been very little demand for Shelled Corn, in sacks, and the market may be quoted as very dull at 30 @ 31 cents ⅌ bushel. Some lots have been stored for want of purchasers. Oats, also, are very plenty, and difficult of sale at 15 @ 18 cents ⅌ bushel in bulk, and 22 @ 24 in sacks. Wheat is still in demand, but there is little or none arriving, and orders cannot be filled. Good lots would readily command 55 cents ⅌ bushel, and probably more.—Arrived during the last three days 1540 bbls. and 2116 sacks Corn, 2270 bbls and sacks Oats and 163 do Wheat. Cleared 5122 sacks Corn, viz—for New-York 3972, Havana 50, other foreign ports 1100 sacks.

LEAD.—The last sales were at $2 90 ⅌ 100 pounds, and other lots have been offered at that rate within the last day or two, without finding a purchaser. We have therefore, no sales to report, though parcels have been received for reshipment. Arrived during the last three days, 5781 pigs. Cleared none.

COFFEE.—The absence of free intercourse with the upper country keeps the market unusually dull for all descriptions, and holders can only effect occasional limited sales at the slightly reduced rates which we quoted in our last—say for Havana prime green 9 @ 9½, Rio 9 @ 9½, Laguayra 9 @ 9½, green Java 9¼ @ 9¾, St. Domingo 7¼ @ 7¾ cents ⅌ ℔. A cargo of 2160 sacks came in from Rio on Monday, being the first direct importation this season. It is consigned to order, and is not yet on the market.

SALT.—The stock is light, but the market is excessively dull, with only occasional small sales at our quotations, which are for limited lots from second hands. An import of 1050 sacks, which came in yesterday, is the only lot afloat.

LIME, Thomaston.—The stock has been further increased by the arrival of some 3000 casks within the past few days, and the market is dull at 75 cents ⅌ cask.

CANDLES, Sperm.—The demand is still limited at 27 @ 28 cents for New Bedford, and 25 @ 27 for Nantucket.

RICE.—The market still remains without any animation, and only occasional very limited sales can be effected, at $3 50 @ 4 00 ⅌ 100 pounds, according to quality.

HAY.—Both Northern and Western is plenty and dull, and prices have further declined. We now quote the former at $12 @ 14 00 ⅌ ton and the latter at 75 @ 78 cents ⅌ 100 pounds.

EXCHANGE.—Our market continues brisk, principally for Domestic Exchange, upon which we have to notice a further improvement. The rates for Foreign Exchange have also advanced, but not in proportion with Northern Bills; we quote Sterling par to ½ ⅌ cent. prem.; Francs 5f. 62½ @ 5f. 67½; New-York 60 days 4¼ @ 4¾ ⅌ ct. disc., 30 days 3¾ ⅌ cent. do., 10 days 3¼ do. Large amounts of specie are daily expected, and will probably contribute to maintain the above rates.

FREIGHTS.—Since our last Saturday's report there has been very little activity in European Freights, but the rates have undergone no change. The engagements, so far as we are advised, are one ship for Havre at 1 cent, one for Liverpool at ½d., a bark for Nantz at —, one for Bordeaux at —, and a ship to load at Natchez for Liverpool at ⅝d. Coastwise Freights remain without any material alteration, but there is very little offering except Cotton, the arrivals of Produce from the interior being very light. For further particulars, see Table.

Extract from a letter of the Correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange News Room, dated

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.

The Virginian, the packet of the 1st inst., takes out a considerable quantity of Gold to New-York, which can be well spared at present, and if it tends to improve matters in America, must of necessity react favorably upon us. The specie in the Bank of England is increasing; her rate of interest on loans is still 3½ ⅌ cent., on discounts it remains at 4 ⅌ cent. Money this last week, has become less abundant, and discounts have risen to 3 and 3¼ ⅌ cent. at the Bankers. The October dividends will be immediately paid, but any effect from the glut of money arising out of such cause, if indeed there be any glut will only be of a temporary nature.—The accompanying Tobacco circular will show you the large stock of that article now in this port, indeed so excessive has it become, that there is not sufficient room in the Tobacco warehouse (a Government warehouse) to contain the expected supplies, and the Collector of Customs, has been anxious to rent from the Dock Committee the transit bonded sheds recently erected on the west side of the Princes Dock; and though useless to the Dock estate, the Committee by act of Parliament, are unable to let them even to Government.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.

Tobacco—		1842.		1841.	
Stock in warehouse Aug. 31,		9378 hhds.		7523 hhds.	
Imported in September....		2977	12355	1325	8848
Delivered "	Home use	265		306	
	Coastwise	119		48	
	Ireland ..	191		177	
	Export ..	240	815	242	773
Stock in warehouse Sept. 30,			11540		8075

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.

Cotton.—Our market is in much the same dull and heavy state as at the date of our circular, per last steamer, of 19th ult., and prices also about the same. The resumption of labor in the manufacturing towns has now become general, but this does not appear to have had any favorable influence on our market, as the advance in goods and yarns, caused by the suspension, is not maintained, but on the contrary, the state of the trade is less encouraging and satisfactory than it was previous to the turn-out of the operatives. On the morning of 23d ult. 42,000 bales, about 33,000 of it American, were destroyed by fire in this town, which large reduction of stock caused more firmness and some increase of demand for a few days, with an advance of ⅛ p ℔ in prices, but the market soon relapsed again into its former languid state, and this transient improvement is quite lost. A considerable part of what was destroyed had been held by speculators, who do not show any disposition to replace it by fresh purchases. The sales for the week ended 23d ultimo amounted to 12,710 bales, and for that ended 30th ult. they were 16,820 bales. Of the latter, 4250 were Upland at 4¼d @ 5⅝d; 6640 Orleans 4d @ 6¾d with 30 at 8d; 2820 Alabama and Mobile, 4d @ 6½d; and 300 Sea Island, (chiefly by auction,) 8d @ 14d ⅌ ℔. On Saturday the 1st inst. the sales were 2000 @ 2500 bales, and to-day, about 2500 have been sold. We quote Upland 3⅞d @ 6d fair 5⅜d; Mobile 4d @ 6¼d, fair 5¼d; Orleans 4d @ 6¾d, fair 5⅝d; Tennessee and Alabama 4¾d; Sea Island 8½d @ 19d ⅌ ℔. The import into Liverpool since 1st Jan. amounts to 1,045,000 bales, against 986,000 to same period last season: the supply from the United States is 830,000, being an increase of 25,000. The stock in this port, as reduced by the fire, is now estimated at 535,000 bales or just what it was at same period last year; the stock of American is about 347,000, being a decrease of 50,000.

Flour and Wheat.—The duty on Wheat is now 18s ⅌ qr. and on Flour 10s 10d ⅌ bbl. A further decided decline has taken place in the Corn markets since our last; and Flour, duty paid, is very dull at 25s 6d @ 26s 6d ⅌ bbl; prime Western Canal is retailing at 27s and the value in bond is quite uncertain—supposed about 18s ⅌ bbl.

EXCHANGE—Out Door.

On LONDON,		par a ½ per ct. disc.
On FRANCE,		5f. 62½ a 5 67½ per dollar.
On NEW-YORK,	at 60 days,	4¼ a 4¾ per ct. disc.
Do.	at 30 days,	3¾ a — per ct. disc.
Do.	at 5 a 10 ds. sight,	3 a 3¼ per ct. disc.
Do.	at sight	— a — per ct. disc.
On BOSTON,	at 60 days,	4 a 4¾ per ct. disc.
On HAVANA,	at 5 a 8 days sight,	— a disc.—nominal.

FREIGHTS.

COTTON, per lb.—		Liverpool,	½d. a —d.
Do.	do.	Havre,	1 cent.
Do.	—	New-York,	⅝ cent. per lb.
Do.	do.	Boston, &c.	$2 37½ a 2 50 per bale.
TOBACCO, per hhd.—		Cowes, &c.	
Do.	do.	London,	do. do.
Do.	do.	Hamburg & Bremen,	do. do.
Do.	do.	Liverpool, direct,	37s. 6d.
Do.	do.	Havre,	none shipping.
Do.	do.	New-York,	$5 00 a $5 50.
Do.	do.	Boston,	$5 50 a $6 00.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES, per hhd.

From the Coast:		*From the City:*	
North of Hatt.,	none.	North of Hatteras,	none.
South of Hatteras,	none.	South of Hatteras,	none.
To Northern Ports:			
Bacon, per hhd,	none shipp'g	Flour, per bbl.,	70 a 75 cts.
Pork, per bbl.,	87½ cts a $1 00	Lead, per ton,	$1½ a $3 50.

Rates of Specie, Bank Notes, &c.

Corrected Semi-Weekly.

Bank of Louisiana,		Pays Specie.
Gas Bank,		Pays Specie.
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank,		Pays Specie.
Union Bank,	2½ a 4	per cent. disc.
City Bank,	3½ a 5	per cent. disc.
Louisiana State Bank,	11½ a 12½	per cent. disc.
Citizens' Bank,	35 a 37½	per cent. disc.
Consolidated Association,	28 a 32	per cent. disc.
Canal Bank,	15 a 18	per cent. disc.
Commercial Bank,	11 a 12	per cent. disc.
Carrollton Bank,	6 a 8	per cent. disc.
Exchange Bank, *New-Orleans*,	55 a 60	per cent. discount.
Atchafalaya Bank, do	80 a 85	do do do
Improvement Bank, do	55 a 60	do do do
Bank of Orleans, do	60 a 65	do do do
Checks of Commercial Bank, Natchez, on Merchants' Bank, *New-Orleans*.	13 a 16	per ct. disc.
MUNICIPALITY No. 1,	9½ a 10½	per cent. disc.
Do. No. 2,	9½ a 10½	per cent. disc.
Do. No. 3,	45 a 50	per cent. disc.

Mexican Dollars,	par.
Half Dollars,	par.
American Gold,	par a ½ per cent, prem
Sovereigns,	$4 84 a 4 87 each.
Spanish Doubloons,	$16 00 a $16 25.
Patriot Doubloons,	$15 50 a $15 62½.
U. S. Treasury Notes,	1 a 2½ per ct. disc.
U. S. Bank Notes,	55 a 60 disc.
Kentucky,	1 a 3 per cent. disc.
Indiana,	2 a 5 per ct. disc.
Bank of Illinois,	— a — disc.
State Bank of Illinois,	— a — per ct. disc.
Alabama,	14 a 16 per ct. disc.

STATEMENT OF COTTON:

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1842,	Bales		4428
Arrived during the past 3 days,		9011	
Arrived previously,		121029—	130040
			134468
Exported during the past 3 days,		11042	
Exported previously,		55703—	66745
Stock, on hand and on ship-board,	Bales		67723

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO:

Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1842,	Hhds.		2255
Arrived during the past 3 days,		49	
Arrived previously,		1953—	2002
			4257
Exported during the past 3 days,		00	
Exported previously,		3376—	3376
Stock on hand,	Hhds.		881

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF VESSELS,

In the Port of New-Orleans, for seven years.

Nov. 1	1842.	1841.	1840.	1839.	1838.	1837.	1836
Ships, ..	44	60	66	44	64	58	51
Barks, ..	12	7	9	10	10	5	7
Brigs, ..	15	25	24	24	33	27	24
Schr's ..	14	18	17	21	39	21	29
Total—	85	110	116	99	146	111	111

VESSELS UP FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

SHIPS.

Orozimbo, Marcy,	Liverpool, next week.
Bangor, Odum,	Havre, next week.
Gov Davis, Neef,	Liverpool, loading.
Peruvian, Spear,	Havre, loading.
Oneco, Drew,	Liverpool, loading.
United States, Decan,	Liverpool, loading.
Howard, Hill,	Liverpool, loading.
Chevalier, Woodbury,	Havre, loading.
Echo, Sill,	Havre, loading.
Hampden, Spooner,	Liverpool, loading.
Lucy, Little,	Liverpool, loading.
Woodside, Welch,	Liverpool, loading.
Clara, Penhallow,	Liverpool, loading.
Tamenend, Lovett,	Liverpool, loading.
Walter, Boyd,	Liverpool, loading.
Sea Lion, Howes,	Havre, loading.

BARKS.

Solomon Saltus, Gray,	Nantz, soon.
Sarah Hand, Herrick,	Bordeaux, soon.

BRIGS.

Othello, Ryan,	Kingston, loading.

FOR COASTWISE PORTS.

SHIPS.

Damascus, Bliss,	New-York, loading.
Ashburton, Plummer,	New-York, loading.
St. Louis, Marks,	Philadelphia, next week.
Mary Frances, Smith,	New-York, loading.
Chester, Vandyke,	Philadelphia, next week.
Glasgow, Lambert,	Boston, next week.
Rialto, Adams,	Boston, loading.
Union, Russell,	New-York, loading.
Vicksburg, Berry,	New-York, 5th inst.
Tennessee, Wise,	Boston, loading.
Columbus, Coffin,	Boston, loading.
Arno, Dixey,	New-York, loading.
Louisa, Leavitt,	New-York, loading.
Palmyra, Sampson,	Boston, loading.

BARKS.

Mary & Jane, Flitner,	New-York, 5th inst.
Swan, Snell,	Philadelphia, loading.
Nimrod, Chadbourne	Boston, next week.
Suwarrow, Sleeper,	New-York, 3d inst.
Mary, Myrick,	Baltimore, next week.

Nashville Nov. 12. 1842.

My Dear General,—

The new ~~cares and~~ interests ~~and intimacies that cluster around~~ the domestic fireside in ~~consequence~~ of ~~my marriage~~ a few months since have ~~engrossed~~ so much of my attention ~~to~~ the labors of business ~~of an~~ editorial duties, that I have not ~~been able~~ to visit friends; and most ~~sincerely do I regret that~~ it has not been in my ~~power to visit you as frequently as~~ of yore. It has ~~nevertheless been~~ a source of pleasure to hear almost every day that you continue to enjoy health and are blest with a healthful household.

I am overjoyed at the glorious result in Massachusetts. The young democrats of that State were my associates as "the Young Stickones of the Old Bay State" for many years. They were my [illegible] in "first love"— and I do rejoice that they have triumphed— signally and entirely triumphed over the powers of the Adamses, Otises, and Websters. It is a triumph of mind and honest enthusiasm over matter, money, and mere calculation. Your friends— the friends of your principles— whose steadfastness time nor circumstance can ever shake, are the victors in that State, and I know that you rejoice with them.

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My dear General: It is a source of lively pleasure to me that you are preserved among us to witness this early and cheerful return of the people to the principles which characterized your illustrious administration. It is nothing more than you have predicted — nothing more than your friends have hoped to witness. But it comes so soon, so overwhelmingly, that we are scarcely prepared for the heartfelt joy that it produces.

But, a word or two upon another subject. I see it stated in all the papers of a democratic character with which I exchange — with perhaps few exceptions — that a final reconciliation and restoration of mutual confidence and faith, has taken place between Yourself and Mr. Calhoun. I have no curiosity to gratify in adverting to this, nor do I know that the statement is worthy your notice. Yet, from a knowledge of the fact that some essential differences in point of principle had existed in past times, I had supposed that while you regarded Mr. Calhoun as a talented and vigorous statesman, so ardently devoted to his peculiar views as to turn a deaf ear to those who would oppose them, still you have never made any concession with reference to the main points of difference in principle that existed years ago. I have never doubted that you respected Mr.

Calhoun, and cheerfully recognized him as a member
of the democratic party; but I have doubted that any
formal reconciliation involving a compromise on your
part has taken place.

I am rejoiced to see your letter to Mr.
Dawson— though I am almost ashamed of the editorial
profession to which I belong when I see how the
whig press, perverts and mutilates it. However, it is
consolatory to reflect that the people are sealing the
verdict against them. I am more than ever satisfied
that Congress nor the States have the chartering power.
The power to make and regulate the value of coin, is
their extent, no more. Every thing beyond this comes within
the range of expediency, and is not only of doubtful con-
stitutionality, but in my judgment is clearly prohibited.
We shall assuredly all come to that conclusion
sooner or later; and though your late letter to Mr.
Dawson may not be approved by leading politicians whose
interest it is to advocate contrary opinions, I believe
sir, that it will be the most important document
preserved by your biographer.

Accept my heartfelt regard, and earnest
solicitude for the health and happiness of yourself
and family, and believe me, as ever.

Your true friend & serv't

J. Geo. Harris

Gen. Andrew Jackson, Hermitage.

Novr 13 1842
Washn City

My dear General

I received a day or two ago your answer to my last. It was a great gratification to perceive from it how well you had gotten over your fall in the carriage. The good luck that no one was much hurt in such an overthrow under such circumstances of danger, put me in mind of what you once said to old Mr Custis when he went down the bay with us to the Rip Raps. There was an appearance of a storm rising, and Custis, with some ~~appar~~ apprehension, said he never had made, & feared he never could make his annual trip down the Bay without some disaster. You turned to him with a sort of half-suppressed quizzical smile & said "My good friend you never travelled with me". Custis who is full of a little classical smattering thought that you had borrowed the remark from Caesar who encouraged a pilot who was unwilling to put out with him in a storm, by saying "Why do you fear, you carry Caesar"

33369

Custis looked upon it however as a very bad trans-lation and was quite mortified that you had applied so happily the Roman's thought to the case in hand without his Tom Dilworth Diction – He could not believe you had reliance on your own luck in travelling & that you spoke from your own confidence & well tried temperament, but from Cæsar!!

I think you are as fortunate in your political as your personal career; for you live to see all the States one after another wheeling about & falling into rank under the Jackson Banner again. Captain Tyler, & his men now at the helm, would give a great deal, if they could at this moment blot out their ten years warfare against you, and wear your uniform, unsullied by the memory of the abuse they have cast on it. But they find the sin of apostasy rising in Judgment against them and they feel that it is a weight which must pull them down from the high station they reached (like King Richard) by the foulest means. I have hardly conversed with a single Democrat, since the New York victory, who does not speak of it as restoring –

you & your measures in the person of Mr. Van Buren
Indeed many of them in the power of their feelings
have declared, they believe the country will
not be content, (in case Mr Van Buren should
be elected) unless you come on to Washing=
ton to inaugurate & give your blessing to the
administration. Indeed as steam can now
bring you almost the whole way, I almost indulge
myself with the hope that this may happen
and have half a mind sometimes to give
~~the~~ public impulse to this ardent ~~but~~ secretly cherished
wish of the millions of hearts that love you.

I look daily for Betsy & her brother &
Miss [illegible]. By their letters I find they
feel proud & happy of their pilgrimage to
see you. I sent a part of your letter to
me, (in which you speak kindly of Miss
[illegible]) to her relations in Philadelphia.
They will cherish the autograph to the
latest generations.

My wife & myself are quite recovered of
our sickness, and have been busy this fall
in fixing our little country place in order
to receive us during the rest of our sickly infirmity. How happy I should be
in 1844 to show you my farmer-like fixings & the rest. Miss [illegible]
& my Jackson Clinton of that Spring's stakes!! I hope this would
be winner of that [illegible] into a little private enjoyment after
the slaving of the public [illegible]. You must bring
the glories of the constitutional chariot with you.
Yours most affectionately
F P Blair

33370

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Nashville [illegible]0
Tennessee

Washn. Nov. 20th 1842

My dear General

I received yesterday your kind letter enclosing Mr Hermon's capital exposition of the state of things you encounter=ed at New Orleans and of Judge Hall's con=duct in the transactions there in 1815. I only lament but feel somewhat grateful to Linn (or Cannon as I think I shall call him) for his interposition to arrest the question growing out of these matters before the present Congress & to bring up anew as a consequence ~~[illegible]~~ remarkable circumstances connected with the defence of New Orleans which at first were lost sight of in the blaze of the battle & the stronger light in which all the lesser glories of that time were eclipsed. The moral heroism & boldness, which threw a greater lustre on you personally than the physical prowess

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displayed which reigned more immediately the general
feeling as connected with the future safety & the national
pride will now gradually grow upon the attention
of the country & finally will take the first place
in the consideration of posterity. The obstacles
which the federal party threw in the way
of a congressional recognition of the exalted praise
upon which actuated the conduct condemned by
the Judge as a crime and which again opposed
it as a voluntary interposition by insinuating sentence,
will have a fine effect in holding you up for the judgment
of the people and in contrast with those
whose ~~[illegible]~~ disaffection is calculated to make
patriotism ~~[illegible]~~ brighter in the eyes of all
honest men who admit. At the next session, very
exertion will not be wanting to awaken your
friends to a sense of the vast importance of this
matter not merely to you as connected with your
reputation, but to the lasting credit of our party —
~~[illegible]~~ and that of our country in all time to
come. In contributing my mite individually or
as an Editor, to this I say you under no obligation. In forwarding objects in which I
take such deep concern you must not suppose
that in promoting [illegible] the [illegible] and the inflection

necessary to accomplish them, that you give me credit
or that I in using them confer any obligation. I thank
you for them, as I would have thanked you had I been
at home alone, for giving me a way to communicate of you
directing my movements. But apart from all public
considerations, you must know how sincerely that I
have no higher pleasure in this world than in serving
you personally. I beg you to believe that I
speak sincerely when I say that I love you ~~as~~
a son should a father who had given him ~~fortune~~
standing, and the distinction which one having
the highest honors above of the country certainly confers by
bestowing his affectionate regard & friendship, upon,
as you have on me — and may I hope you will
use me as a son who will always feel it ~~an~~
engagement to contribute to your ease & comfort.

Our Travellers all returned safe & sound
yesterday, full of their journey and the affection
with which they were every where received in the
west & particularly at the Hermitage. Betsy
has given me a full account of every thing
and every body around you. Mrs Jackson she
assures me is fatter & prettier & kinder than ever. &
she says that much as I admired the two young
ones she took from Washington, her Tennessee boy

carries off the prize. Emmeline, who she appears [illegible] is a paragon. She dilates on her head & features & [illegible] as if she was some great Belle who is at some day to make a great sensation [illegible] among the fashionables. I can assure you when she does come out she will be well received. I am getting my little ~~farm~~ farm in fine order. I raised a good crop of corn this year. Have a meadow of twenty acres sowed, after being well manured & prepared — ten acres of wheat — ten acres of rye oats & clover — well. Good Dutch barn & stables — dairy — chicken house — Turkey house. Managers house and new horse ~~old~~ blacksmith [illegible] my wife to oversee [illegible] of [illegible] — I bring all my firewood from the farm ~~[illegible]~~ & a back load of manure going back daily. A dollar & a dollar & half is now my usual outlay of a market day. Next year I shall sell a great deal more in the market than I buy in it — The truth is I take great pleasure in providing for myself out of the ground and I shall be the happiest fellow in the world when after getting an airing & an appetite by galloping around the neighborhood on Emmeline I shall be able to sit down to a feast of cream & strawberries — the first drawn from your Durham [illegible] on Silver Spring

Yours your friend F P Blair

I have sent Hemmings letter to Mr Randall
and stimulated him to have the brief
prepared to be used in Congress as well
as by a completed publication

23373

F. P. Blair
answered 25th Augst
1842 – to be
preserved A.J.

FREE

General Andrew Jackson
(Hermitage near)
Nashville
Tennessee

Andrew Jackson

FREE

Francis P. Blair Esqr
Washington
District Columbia

NASHVILLE T. NOV 23

1842

Oct 7
the fire

Nov. 7th
1842

23374

Washington Nov. 23d 1842

My Dear Sir,

This will be handed you by James A. McLaughlin Esq. the gentleman heretofore named in our correspondence.

I shall have occasion to communicate with you or him almost daily while he is under your roof.

In the matter of the fine, I have written an Article for the Democratic Review and intend to follow it up through other channels.

My nephew is just starting or I would write more.

As ever
Most truly yours
Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

13375

Amos Kendall dated 25th.
Nov 1842. introduces James A.
McLaughlin.

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Ten
By J. A. McLaughlin esq.

Mr. Blair — to
be acknowd [illegible]
answd.
Novbr.

Free

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near
Nashville
3 Tennessee

23377

Hermitage
Novbr 25th 1842—

My dear sir,

I have received your letter of the 13th and with it the glorious result of the overwhelming victory by the democracy of Newyork, and strong intimations of some success in that old Federal State Massachusetts, by the Newyork Standard. Be the result in Massachusetts what it may, the overwhelming victory in Newyork, Pennsylvania ohio, and other States, Clays fate is sealed and Whiggery & Federalism put down for at least twenty years to come. I thank my god that he has spared me to witness this happy result to our beloved country that must preserve our glorious union and our republican system, & preserve our constitution unimpaired.

From travelling Gentlemen I hear but one opinion, that is, that the great majority of the democracy, will call forth Mr. VanBuren by general convention for the Presidency. It is now plain say they, that VanBuren was slandered & defrauded out of his election in 1840, and it is justice to him and to the great Democracy of the country that those frauds & corruption that caused—his—

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his defeat should be rebuked in the person of Martin Van Buren. The great Democracy of this union, are a just & gratefull people and I allways did believe and now believe that Mr. Van Buren will be presented to the nation by the national convention for their candidate for the presidency. And I assure you, my information from all quarters of the union, warrents me in the belief that he is the strongest man that can be presented. many of the Whiggs in this State now say, great injustice has been done him. that they repent of their last vote for Harrison & will now now support him. if brought out he will be triumphantly elected, and that by a larger majority than any other president has obtained. I can scarcely hope to live to see the termination of the next presidential election - Should providence will it, and Van Buren elected, and able to travel, I would cheerfully go on, take my constitution carriage & take him in it, to the capitol to be inaugurated, but my dear friend I have but small hopes that I will be spared so long. I find your recollection is good since you mentioned it, I recollect the anecdote you name with Mr Custis.

We all here rejoice that you & Mrs. Blair are restored to health, you have our best wishes for the continuation of that greatest of blessings. we sincerely hope that your children ere this have
— reached —

reached you in improved health. To you
your amiable wife & children & the amiable
Miss Moses, we all unite our kindest
salutations. When you visit us next
Spring, I will be more able to determine
whether my hopes may extend to the pleasure
of seeing you at the Lovely farm, and
witnessing the success of Miss Emuckfa
over your course. She is improving
& if form & blood intitle us to hope for her
success, she possesses it. She will be carefully
attended to. I have your promise recorded
that you & Major Lewis will visit us
at the Hermitage next Spring; and I am sure you
will not disappoint me.

I have just been reading the Governor
of Georgia message. That arch hypocrite,
Berrien
[illegible]rrien, is severely rebuked, and I judge
[illegible]om the message that he will be instructed
to vote for the restoration to me of the
fine with interest & cost. This will be a bitter
pill for him. I am confined to my House
a bad cough & great shortness of breath at times
but I cheerfully submit to the will of my
god. with best wishes, your sincere friend

Andrew Jackson

F. P. Blair Esqr—

P.S. present my best wishes to Col Benton &
family, Dr. Linn & his, to Mr. Woodbury & his
& to Mr. Kendall & his & to all enquiring friends
A. J

Emuckfau

23379

Free
Andrew Jackson

FREE

Francis P. Blair Esqr
Washington City
District Columbia

Novr 25/42
Mr. V.B.
nomination
& general
politics

[illegible]

Centerburg Knox County Ohio
November 28th AD 1842 —

Most Honoured Sir. Believing, that your honour have ever prized your countrys welfare, above all other Earthly considerations. And also believing, that your honour, is inferiour to no man living, in matters of political economy; and in a thorough knowledge of the constitution of the united States; we, your honours present correspondents, have taken the liberty, to address your honour, upon a subject, which we, deem to be of vital importance, to the present interest, and future welfare, of our country. To wit, the subject of banking. It would naturally be supposed that your honours, very able message, communicated to the Senate, of the united States, on the 10th day, of July, AD 1832; would forever have put to silence, all arguments, in favour of a bank, on principles similar to those, contained in the bill, which was thereby, vetoed. But such is not the case. We still find men who contend for the principles of banking, contained in that bill. From such we must forever dissent. And on the other hand, it does appear to us, that, no State has a constitutional right, to issue paper money; or, to "emit bills of credit„ which are terms, which we understand to be synonymous Neither can we conceive, how a State, can, constitutionally confer a power upon a corporation of individuals, which it does not itself possess. We should, probably, never have raised our voices, to call in question, the constitutionality of the law, incorporating banks; had the banks; or rather the bankers have conducted their business upon honest principles; but this they have not done; but so directly to the reverse have they conducted their affairs that they may well be styled a set of knaves,—

and their banking houses, may be compaired to a set of licensed gambling shops, or swindling offices. Nor does the evil stop here; but through their instrumentality, a set of exchange offices have become neceſsary; where travellers must needs have their money shaved. Money which would probably paſs at par, in the vicinity of the bank, where it was iſsued, must; by the time it has travelled one hundred miles, beyond the boundaries of its native State; be curtailed, to, seven-eighths, or three-fourths, of its nominal value. And this state of things must neceſsarily continue, as long as our present system of banking continues. For it is not to be expected, as a general thing, that people will have the same confidence in banks, situated at a distance, that they would have in those nearer home. And even if they had; so long as there would be a chance of making their per-centage by it; people would expreſs doubts of their solvency, and the traveller must submit and pay the rates of exchange. Nor is this all. Our present banking system, drains our country of the precious metals; prevents the exportation of our serplus products; and completely abrogates that clause in the constitution, which gives Congreſs the power to regulate the value of gold, and silver coin. For instance; suppose there to be one hundred millions of dollars, in circulation in the united States; then one dollar would be worth two bushels of wheat; and the wheat could be exported at that rate, and exchanged for foreign commodities, or Specie; because, the European could afford to purchase our wheat at fifty cents per bushel. But now suppose a bank expansion to take place, and a circulation of two hundred millions of dollars to succeed; then a dollar would be depreciated in value, till it would be only worth one bushel of wheat; and our surplus, wheat could not be exported at that price; because, the European could not afford to purchase it at one dollar per bushel. But on the other hand, he could send in his commodities, and buy up our gold, and silver, at its depreciated value, and drain our country of the precious metals, till we should hardly have a dollar left to swear by.

Thus it may easily be seen, that, while a lawleſs set of bank incorporations, chartered by the States, continue to exercise the power of creating expansions, and contractions, in the circulating medium of our country, at pleasure: Congreſs may legislate on the currency till they are blind; or paſs tariff laws till dooms-day and all their acts of legislation will remain a mere dead letter; a perfect nullity, so far as a regulation of the currency, or of commerce is concerned. yet all this must be endured; or a remedy found out and adopted. For the use of paper money has become so identified with the busineſs transactions of our country, that its annihilation would bring about a State of things, to disastrous to be endured. Then, as we deem, both, the old bank of the united states, and our state banking system to be, not only, unconstitutional; but extremely detrimental to the general prosperity of our country: and as the use of paper money cannot consistantly be dispenced with; it is neceſsary for us to seek out some more constitutional, and more practicable system. Under this view of the subject, the following plan of a bank has suggested itsself to us, as a plan; not at variance with the constitution; but as altogether practicable, Democratical, and economical. And instead of increasing the taxes of the people, to pay for acts of legislation as has been, and is the case, to an enormous extent, with all our former, and present banking institutions: it would reduce their burthens, by, itsself, creating a considerable portion of the publick revenue. We will now submit our plan of banking, together with our views of the constitutionality of the state banking system, to your honours consideration hoping that should they, to any extent accord with your honours views, your honour will be pleased to favour us with such alterations or amendments as your honours more thorough knowledge of banking; of the constitution; and of political economy may suggest.

The plan is, 1st Congreſs shall create, and establish a bank in the Destrict of Columbia; and appropriate out of the united states revenue, a part of the stock which would be neceſsary as a basis to transact the banking — busineſs of our country; which part shall not excede one sixth part of the whole, to the exclusion of State stock. 2nd Each state may become a Stock-holder, in said bank in its publick capacity; but no individual shall hold stock either directly or indirectly in said bank, except as a component part of the great whole. 3rd Each state which becomes a stock-holder may have at least one branch within its borders, but none shall have more than three. 4th The officers manageing the — affairs of this bank shall be elected by the qualified voters of the united states; those managing the branches; by the states where the branches are respectively located. 5th They shall give sufficent security; and shall hold their offices but one term; without an interval of at least an equal length of time between terms. 6th It shall iſsue no notes of a leſs denomination than ten dollars, and shall never extend its circulation beyond a certain ratio — proportioned to the number of inhabitants in the united States say from five to eight dollars per each individual; an for the redemption of the notes so put into circulation, the faith of the united States and each individual state ~~shall~~ which becomes a stock-holder shall be pledged. 7th After defraying the expences of manageing the affairs of said bank and its branches, all the nett proffits shall be divided between the united States and the state governments, according to their respective shares in its stock. Such is a brief summary of some of the principle features of, what we should deem a constitutional, and practicable plan of banking.

We will now close our epistle, by subscribing — ourselves with respect, your honours most obedient and humble Servants,

Daniel Wolfe
James M Kirk
Gideon Sutton
W H Marshall

His Most Honourable Excellency
Andrew Jackson

Charleston Nov: 29th 1842

Respected Sir:-

Being desirous of augmenting a small collection of autographs in my possession, I take the liberty of addressing you, for the purpose of obtaining a specimen of the hand-writing of one "great in mouths of wisest censure". .-

A reply to this, at your earliest convenience, will be received and remembered with gratitude by an admirer of your genius, the fruits of which, form so brilliant and interesting a portion of our country's history.

With great respect
I am Sir
Your Obdt. Servant,=
William S. Hall.

Andrew Jackson Esq.
Ex. President of U.S.

23382

Wm. Hall & brother
to be answered
A. J.

Andrew Jackson Esqr
Ex President of the United States
Hermitage
Tennessee

Washington Nov. 29th 1842

My dear Sir,

Mr. McLaughlin left for the West on the 24th and I hope will be with you about the time you receive this. He may be detained a few days in Frankfort and Louisville where he has business. He had started from Missouri to this place before your letter or mine on the same subject reached him.

I purpose commencing the publication of your Biography in Numbers to be commenced next Spring and continued as I shall be able to prepare them in a satisfactory manner. It was not my original plan; but necessity compels me to look to it as a source of income and relief.

Your Biographies thus far are destitute of incidents connected with your private life. It is my wish to introduce matter of that description to a reasonable extent, and will be greatly obliged if you will freely communicate to Mr. McLaughlin, the incidents attending your removal to Tennessee and your residence there prior to coming before the nation as the successful commander of its armies. The more this narrative is interspersed with anecdote the more interest it may be made to possess with the general reader.

It is my wish to give a cut representing as accurately as possible the positions in which your most important battles were fought. Possibly you may have drawings of those localities and

if so, I beg you to let Mr McL. copy them. If
not, please describe the ground in each case as
well as you can, and let him mark it out as
accurately as he is able, from your description.

I would be very glad to preface the work with
a likeness of yourself in the prime of life; but I am
not aware that any portrait of you was taken
at that age. If there was any correct one, I
would like very much to procure a copy. I should
also be pleased, if possible, to procure a likeness
of Mrs. Jackson at that age; but if that is im-
practicable, at a later period.

I must beg you, however, not to fatigue your-
self with writing; but state what you have to com-
municate to Mr McL. from day to day, and let him
write it down for my use after being submitted
to you for correction.

My first Number will probably be filled with the
incidents of your early life, embracing revolutionary
scenes in the Carolinas. To that period I wish Mr.
McL. first to call your attention in the hope of
collecting from your memory much of incident
that has no where been recorded. I have consider-
able matter of that sort written down when at
your house, but I doubt not it can be greatly
enlarged. I shall suggest to Mr McL. such points
of inquiry as occur to me, hoping, however, that
you will not confine yourself to them but relate

every thing on your own subject would be interesting to the reader.

I have some thought of making a cut out of the scene in which you fired upon some hundreds of tories resting your gun through the fork of an apple tree in the night at the house of Captain Sands, (I think his name was) Will you describe the positions of the house, corn-crib, fences, and apple tree; also the direction in which the tories approached &c. so as to enable James to mark them down in such manner, that I can get a drawing made which shall approximate the truth.

I presume my entire Article in relation to your Fine, will appear in the Democratic Review for December. ~~Although~~ I have exposed Martin and Hall, I have not treated them with the severity they merited, because it was not necessary to your perfect vindication and might tend to raise up opposition to that act of justice to you which your friends are anxious to obtain from this Whig Congress. If a more severe castigation be thought politic (for of its justice there is no doubt) it can be inflicted after the meeting of Congress.

Let me again beseech you not to endanger your health, now so precarious, by attempting to write much yourself, but let Mr McL. be your amanuensis. — Mrs. Kendall joins me in expressions of affection and gratitude for all your kindnesses.

Most truly yours
Amos Kendall

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

23385

[illegible] Kendall
29th Nov. ackd
12th Decbr 1842
on #3
biography

New Orleans, 29th November 1842

My dear General

I have received your esteemed favours of 26th & 31st October last — I had the pleasure of addressing you per mail on 2d instant.

Mr A. Jackson Jr has consigned to my Firm, Fifty Bales of cotton marked A J, being from the crop of your plantation in Mississippi — I refer you to the enclosed letter.

The result of the late elections proves most conclusively, that the People of the United States know its rights & how to appreciate them when occasion offers — Lead astray for a moment, it quickly returns to true Democratic principles; it is reasonable to believe, that, it will know how to maintain them, at the next Presidential election — I accept the omen.

Receive, dear General, my most sincere good wishes, for your happiness, and that of all who are dear to you. —

Your sincerely devoted friend.
J. B. Plauché

General Andrew Jackson

38386

23386-a

NOV

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near Nashville

Mail Tennessee

enl J. B. Plauche
ansd 16th Octbr
1842 —
A. J.

Boston Nov 29. 1842

To General
Andrew Jackson.

Dear Sir I have assumed a prerogative in addressing a letter to you, which, although it may be presumption in an humble individual like my self, still I trust it will be pardoned by one who understan so well all the workings of the human mind, and all the intricate mechanism of human nature.

I believe it is a truism, that all acts are prompted by *motive*, so have I a motive in the exercise of this prerogative. First, to give you the earliest news of the entire redemption of the "old Bay State" from feanal misrule. Since I were old enough to *lisp* the word De*mocracy*, I have been conversant with your political course, and with all my energies, feeble tho. they were, I have fought in the great political battle you have so well planned, and fearlessly, and manfully as I could, have contended for the adoption of those principles you have so often, and so clearly promulgated to the American people. Principles which time cannot tarnish, or faction put down.

I am now proud to have it in my power to inform you that I have lived to see those glorious principles triumph even in the very *Gibraltar* *of* Fe*deralism* — old Mass=achusetts. Her walls were strong indeed and mighty, and were ingeniously laid in the *subtle* cement of Banks and Corporations, presenting a bold and massive front, whose bulworks, were believed by our enemies within, and

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supposed
by some of our friends without to be impenetrable. True it is, that for years they have stood against, and driven back our forces. But never daunted or disheartened, our soldiers, armed with justice and contending for principle, have bravely gone to battle year after year with swelling ranks, until at last, the federal breastworks have given way, their lines are broken, and the Star Spangled banner of Democracy waves in triumph from the ramparts of old Massachusetts.

And this, let me assure you is not the result of any local circumstances or prejudices; no fantasy, or the day dream of an hour, but the steady, firm and onward course of democracy – the triumph of truth over error, of principle over faction. It is the work of years not of a day.

In consequence of the greatly increased vote of the Abolitionists, there was no election of Gov by the people, although Mortons plurality over Davis was near 2000.

The election of representatives was also defeated in a number of towns, which had their second election yesterday

Thursday 1 O Clock P.M. Dec 1st I have kept my letter open until this moment in order to give you definite and decisive intelligence of the result of the second Election, which has been some what in doubt for the last 48 hours. The towns are all in but three, and the democrats lead the whigs, as near as can possibly be ascertained, five members. It now seems certain that the democrats have a majority in the House of from

5

2 to 8. This secures a Majority in the Senate of 20. Consequently the Gov & Council! [illegible] In a word we have made a "Clean Sweep" and effected the entire and Complete overthrow of federal whiggery in Massachusetts.

The second motive I have in writing this letter, I frankly confess, is to obtain the autograph of General Andrew Jackson, whose services in the field, as in the Chair of State, have so much endeared him to the American people, in whose hearts he will forever live.

With Sentiment of profound respect
permit me to subscribe myself
Your Obt. humble Servt.

To General Andrew Jackson

E. S. Johnson

Boston Nov 29th 1842

General Jackson:

The writer of the above letter, needs no endorsement from me as his letter speaks him to be, as he is, a gentleman and true democrat. He is well known in this place, as the principal clerk in the Office of Bay State Democrat, and for several years, while ~~it~~ that paper was edited by me he held the same place, and won, and has won, the esteem and confidence of your sincere admirer, and:

Obt Servt
Lewis Josselyn

23389

25

PAID

Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Tenn

Mr. Johnson to
to be returned
Democratic Society
of Massachusetts
[illegible]
acknowledged
14th Decbr 1842

Washington 30th Nov. 1842.

My dear Genl,

Your kind letter of condolence on account of the death of my dear son, was duly received, for which I thank you, but I have been so prostrated, in body and mind, ever since the intelligence of that painful and heart rending event was received, that I have scarcely been able to do any thing — not even to write to my best and dearest friends — That has been a dreadful blow to me. It has destroyed all my earthly hopes, and made me feel as if I had nothing more worth living for. It is true I have other children whom I love dearly and of whom any father might well be proud, but I looked to my son as destined to add lustre to his name and family — and this I have no doubt he would have done could he have lived and enjoyed ordinary health. Others may have overrated his genius and talents, but I verily believe, could he have been spared, that he would have become one of the brightest ornaments of the age in which we live. Indeed he was every thing that a fond and doting father could desire, both as regarded his head and heart. But alas,

23390

he has been snatched from us, and transferred to other and brighter scenes – such is the Will of Heaven – and it is our duty to submit to its decrees, with dignity and resignation.

I should like, my dear General, to hear from you occasionally, if you write me but a single line to let me know how you are. I saw, by the papers, a short time ago, that you had got seriously injured by the upsetting of your carriage; – Have you entirely recovered? I should like also to know how the other members of your family are. I have heard nothing lately about those dear little, interesting children to whom you are so devoted. They at least, I hope, have escaped the diseases which, in the past season, have swept off so many. As I intend visiting Tennessee next April, if I live, I trust we shall be able to see each other once more, at least, before we go hence. In the mean time, my dear General, I beg you will present me kindly to your son and daughter and their dear little ones, and believe me as heretofore very truly and sincerely yours

W B Lewis

Major Lewis
letter 30th April
-42 to be replied to
A.J.
to [illegible] — A.J.

A

A

Major Wm B Lewis

A

A

A A

A A

Major Wm B Lewis
2 auditor
U.S. [illegible]
U.S. Treasury

Genl. A. Jackson
Rachel Jackson
Hermitage

I am too unwell
to write upon banking
I am opposed to
all paper notes and currencies
The general or State
Governments have
no constitutional
power to establish
such - The only power
by the constitution
is to establish Banks
based upon a metallic
bases, of deposit &
exchange - no paper
issues - ours is a
hard money Govern=
=ment - no tender
in payment of
debts but specie -
no power to issue
bills of credit nor
are there any neces=
=sity for such banks
- The merchants
does not want bank
bills - they want bills
of exchange as in
Germany - A. J.

1849

23392

Ho: of Representatives
Columbia, Dec. 1. 1842:

General.

I herewith send a copy of a Resolution introduced into our House by Mr. Albert Rhett: which I hope will pass through the Legislature by a large majority. The country will yet do you justice in this affair.

With the highest regard
Your most obt servt:
James A. Ashby
(late 2d Dragoons
U. S. A.)

Maj. Genl Jackson.

23393

Resolutions - Congress
Mr Albert Rhett -
- fine - N.S.

(near) Havana, December 1. '42

General Andrew Jackson,

My dear Sir,

How long it is since I have written to you! You will not, however, I am sure have distrusted on that account the fidelity of my attachment; or ever supposed for a moment that I did not often think of you, and always with warm affection. Wherever I might be, and under whatever circumstances, you could not fail to be often present to my thoughts; but many things in my position & circumstances have conspired to render this even the more particularly the case than it might otherwise have been. To say nothing of political events, and of the reflection they always brought, how pleasing it ~~would~~ must be to you to witness the glorious manner in which the Democratic breeze was dispersing the fumes of the Log cabin debauch, and how richly you were entitled to this enjoyment before you took leave of us; the delightful climate in which we are living, and enjoying a life which, at home, disease would probably render a burthen, has often & oft made me wish you could be with us; and this wish, our very diet, which (from a necessity of the most rigid economy, which in this particular was anything but a hard one) has consisted in a great measure of your favorite aliment, the sweet potatoe, has often given rise to. They are of a most delicious kind; worthy, as regards your tastes, of being associated with the bland trade wind, in the temperature & freshness of which (as it comes pure from the open sea, not a mile from our door, which overlooks an immense extent of it) you would find new life. Select the most delightful moment of the time we passed together at the Rip Raps, and you will have an idea of the weather we constantly enjoy here.

I can scarcely hope for such a thing; but if your sufferings from the winter weather at home should be such as to tempt you to the undertaking, you would find ~~here~~ under our roof as cordial a welcome as father ever received from his children.

Nor have you been absent from my dreams. The last time I dreamt of you was just a month ago: nearly all night on the 30th & 31st of October. On the last, my dream was particularly vivid & distinct. You were dead; and our departed friend Earl, with Donelson & myself were watching by you. It was night. I was looking at your face, when I saw signs of life. I called to them; we raised you up, and you revived entirely, and became as I have always known you. Although not superstitious, I believe that "there are more things 'twixt Heaven & Earth, than are dreamt of in — Philosophy"; and this dream made an impression upon me which has caused me to open the newspapers ever since, with you in my thoughts.

I am going to write to Donelson, to whom I refer you for my position at present. Do not put yourself to the trouble of writing, which I know must be fatiguing. With kind remembrance to your family, accept ~~the~~ assurance of our faithful affection.

N. P. Trist

Nicholas P Trist

22762

My friend visit,
inviting me to his
fine climate and
hospitable home—
with his dream— on
one of those days, I was
thrown over in Major
A. J. Donelson carriage
—hurt—but soon
recovered the external,
injury, the internal,
more lasting—our
[illegible], as I have
free [illegible] the [illegible]
of [illegible] the shortness
of [illegible] [illegible] time
to the old person with
[illegible] in my
[illegible] held— A. J.

[illegible]

Hermitage
Decbr. 2nd 1842.

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 26th ultimo is received, and from which I learn, that Mr. Hennons letter has reached you. I could send many more such voluntary addressed to me, I shall only trouble you with the one from my faithfull compatriot in arms in the defence of Neworleans, & who commanded the uniformed corps of Neworleans, in that campaign, then Major, now Genl Planche, you will please hand it to Mr. Kendall to be filed with Hennons & others.

We all rejoice on hearing that Miss Eliza & your son & Miss Moses have returned to you all in good health and that you & your amiable wife are restored to health, & so much enjoyment visiting your little farm. I trust when Miss Emuckfa gets there will add to your amusement when visiting your farm. I have for some time been confined to my room & House, but my faithfull old servant charles, under whose special care she is, tells me she is improving very much -

=Emuckfaw=

23396

and by the time you visit me, you will find her of medium size and fine form, and I have great hopes of her making a good runner. She is of fine blood & form. When you see her you will be the better judge.

We all here unite with our kindest salutations to you & all your household, Mrs. Jackson request me to ask you to say to Miſs Eliza, that she will write to her soon - so soon as she gets her children fully cloathed for the winter -

What gratification I feel on the great Democratic triumph - I hope I may live to see a democratic Senate & House of Representatives do justice to you by electing you & Rives printers to both branches, & giving you ample damages, for the outrageous act of Clay & his clique, repudiating your solemn & written contract. The next congreſs will surely be democratic & do this justice. Old Maſsachusetts has come up to the fight gloriously, the next time she will conquer all blue lights & whiggs. -

May god bleſs you & yours is the prayer of your friend sincerely

Andrew Jackson

Francis P. Blair Esqr.

Free
Andrew Jackson

FREE

Francis. P. Blair Esqr
Washington City
D. Columbia

NASH
DEC
5
Te.

Decr 2/42
Enclosing a
letter from
[illegible] Speechs
Domestic matters

Dear Sir Cincinnati 5th December 1842

I most sincerely thank you for your permission to publish your invaluable letter which I have the most sanguine hopes will be of material utility just at this time being published on the eve of the meeting of our legislature at Columbus as it will just about meet the members on their arrival at that place—

We had here a large democratic meeting on Saturday night last at which I was not present— The letters as published were read to the meeting and received as all your sentiments have been received with acclamation— And a Committee was appointed to draw up an introductory address and have the whole printed in pamphlet form and have it well circulated over the country—

I herewith send you a copy of the letters published and you will perceive that I have taken the liberty of preferring your last letter to that of last year— not from any opinion of its superiority over that of last December— but that I thought that most fresh from your hand might have a better effect than that one year older

In my opinion we are now at a most critical period— and that we may by over much anxiety to please all parties make a great mistake in Chartering Banks at the present session of the legislature— I argue with my timid friends who are over anxious that a sudden revulsion against Banks might be injurious— that to refuse at this time Charters to any but hard money Banks would be not only perfectly proper but well timed— The Banks as such have been altogether useless to the people from the day of their suspension nearly six years ago— They have not rendered to the people at large any service— all they have done has been to accommodate their own directors and influential Stock holders who are almost their only debtors— and therefore their winding up Cannot injure the great mass of the people who have only been sufferers by them and not by any means their beneficiaries— New Orleans is an example of your wise observation as to the influx of hard money into the Country and ought to be looked to by our legislators as a sure guide in their efforts to put down the accursed paper System

With great respect & Esteem I am your
Obedt. Servt. Moses Dawson

23398

Major General Jackson

Ex President of the United States

Hermitage Tenn

Mr. Moses Dawson -
containing the publi:
:cation of Dr's letter
to me & mine to him
Decbr 1842 - to be
kept safely. A. J.

My Dear General Columbia S C
6 Dec 1842

I am in the receipt of your letter of the 12 of Nov and I reply with the conditions, that I do not exact answers from you, to my communications however gratifying it would be to me to hear from you - Your kind expressions of regard are duly reciprocated, and I hope that your days may be extended to witness that Triumph of Democracy which you seem to feel so assured must come - No one can feel more gratified than myself at the triumph, provided it be one of principle - But I sometimes have my apprehensions - Be assured the State will not resort to any extremities to get rid of oppressions so long as there is hopes in the ballot box - But my Dear General where are our hopes on such reliances - Who are the Democracy & what its principles - We & I concur with you, in your views think they represent the democracy - But is this the fact, at the North - Is there not a small party, who fight under our flag at the North & who are opposed to our principles, on the Tariff - Was not the Tariff of 28 imposed upon us by the Coalition

2340a

vote of Mr Van Buren — Did not Mr Wright fix the Tariff of 42 on us — a Tariff so outrageous, so oppressive, as to justify in your opinion, resistance — if the Ballot box does not afford a remedy in a modification — The truth is my Dear General we of the South have always been deluded & then cozened into measures by men who profess to be with us — but always act against us — I have no trust in the Van Buren & Wright democracy after their duplicity and I would as leave see the Government in the hands of an open as a disguised Whig — If we are true to our principles we will rally under those who show their hands and play the game openly — who go for low duties, economy, retrenchment; — But I perhaps tire you with these subjects —

I take great pleasure in enclosing you Resolutions introduced yesterday in our Legislature and which will no doubt pass with great unanimity —

I have not seen a Member who does not profess the gratification this occasion will afford him of doing justice to your distinguished services before Orleans and I trust in thus reprobating the course pursued by yourself on the subject you will see the best evidence of the consideration in which you are still held in this community – Forgetting what had occurred between you & the People of this state on the nullification difficulty – they still recur with pleasure and gratification to those distinguished services. which achieved so glorious a victory for the American arms – astounded treason & treachery & which while it saved the republic, must transmit your reputation untarnished to posterity –

Would my dear General that politics had never come in to mar the harmony between you & those who appreciating highest your Military fame & character have always been among the first to do you honor

Mrs Gadsden sends her best remembrance to all our friends in Tennessee & accept my dear General for yourself the renewed friendship
of your friend
Gadsden

23401

Free

[illegible] Andrew Jackson
late Prest U S
Nashville
Tennessee

Col Gadsden
Inclosing Mr
Whites [illegible] spoken
in the So Carolina
Legislature on
the fine of Judge
Hall - to be acknow-
-ledged when able A. J.

New Orleans Decr. 7th 1842

Dear General

Herewith you will find a letter on the subject of the Action of the United States Senate in relation to your defence of New Orleans in 1815 —

Mr Hennen and Genl. Plauché both informed me that they have addressed you on this subject, which Mr Hennen shewed me a copy of this letter, and your reply. I think it much better, that the evidence of Mr Conrad's conduct in early life should reach you in the shape of letters to your address, than in the form of certificates as the former will appear as the spontaneous expression of the feelings of persons who were on the spot and had cognizance of the facts, while the latter would appear to be evidence got up to meet an expected further attack.

There are many other persons here who are willing to state verbally, that Mr Conrad's

23402

course in the Senate was unjustifiable and directly at variance with his sentiments publickly expressed when addressing publick meetings in the years 1824 to 1836 - but they are unwilling to write anything that might come before the publick, the friendship of such men I value in Truth —

You will find also enclosed copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Bench & Bar, of this City on the occasion of your late visit here, and the address delivered in their behalf by Judge Eustis; your answer to their address if published, I have been unable to obtain —

I also send by this mail a copy of Mr. Gustavus Schmidt's Law Journal of Louisiana, to which I refer you, for the estimation of the veracity and character of Judge Martin's History of Louisiana. I have marked the pages containing the authors remarks, to which I call your attention,

It would seem from the publick prints that the Democratic Party have settled down to the names of Mr Van Buren & Mr Calhoun

to go before a Convention for the Candidate in 1844.
Mr. Calhoun has many friends in this State, but
my information induces me to think that Mr Van
Buren commands a large majority of our Party in the
State, but they all seem to agree, that the Party must
and will support the Nominee; for my self I am
free to confess, that I am in favor of Mr V. Buren as
my first choice, then Mr Buchanan, but willing
to abide the result of a nomination.

Mr Clay is expected here the latter
end of this month (his friends say on private business)
the Whigs are making great preparations to
receive him, & expect him to enlighten the People
of this City with his views on Bank and Tariffs. the
results of the late Elections in Ohio, New York and
the old Bay State, will, I think, have so dampened
his ardor and clouded his prospects, as to induce
him to decline a publick address on national
Politicks. we shall see. I am pleased to learn that
your health has been greatly improved of late, and
that your principle Physician was the great &

unparalleled victories lately achieved by the Democratic Party in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, a very palatable dose for all —

Wishing you many happy days.

I am Dear Sir
Your sincere friend
and obt Servt
Jas W Breedlove

To
Genl Andrew Jackson
Ex President U S
Hermitage

Mr Breedlove
to be answered
A. J.

Washington
December 8th 1842

Dear Sir

I had the honor of receiving last evening yours of the 25th Nov— I had not before learned the condition of Mr Kendall— I had often heard of the suit & perhaps of the verdict but had no idea he was to be made personally liable— if that be the Law, it unquestionably should be altered— I have set to work upon your suggestions & will take great pleasure if in my power to give efficient aid to one of our most valuable public officers— his resistance to the absurd and preposterous claims of some of the large Contractors did him great honor in my estimation— he deserves to be rewarded by the Country for his honesty and zeal instead of punished as he is severely by the judgment of the Court— my democratic Colleagues will Co-operate with me heartily in devising the most effectual means for his relief— his honesty & integrity & zeal in the public service, will not probably secure him, a favorable consideration of his case by the majority of the present Congress— he was too efficient & a too powerful advocate of Democratic principles ever to be forgiven by Whiggery— we will however spare no pains to render him ample justice—

23404

we rejoice with you sincerely at the result of the recent elections - you have often told us & forcibly impressed upon our minds that the *people* are to be trusted - after the elections of 1840 many of your friends doubted its truth - yet the sober second thought gives renewed and increased assurance of the principle; and re-doubled the confidence of the American people not only in this great political ~~principle~~ truth but in all your other recommendations - your friends rejoice to see the day so rapidly approaching when your name and your principles will be to them a tower of strength not surpassed by that of any, not even the most illustrious of your predecessors and that it has pleased Providence to spare you, to witness the returning confidence of our Confederated Countrymen to the principles of your administration & the prostration of those great political leaders who made eternal war upon it & finally succeeded in deceiving & deluding the people by pledges they never could redeem & by promises they never intended to fulfil

We have been mortified at the course of a portion of our friends in N. Carolina - a portion of the democrats (10 or 11) refuse to vote for Bedford Brown & will vote for no other than Genl Saunders who is said to be a Calhoun man - Mangum anticipates a defeat of both - I am assured this evening by one of the Genl's friends that this Division will not be kept up - after a few ballottings, that the friends of Saunders will vote for Brown & that under no circumstances will Saunders permit himself to be elected by the whigs - McDuffie has been elected in the place of Preston but it is confidently stated by Pickens that his health will never allow him to reach the City - that he cannot last many weeks -

Calhoun resigns to take effect the 4th of March -

I reached the city on yesterday & have not had time to call on the Prs - he is said to be in fine health & spirits - we have a rumor this evening - that the Whigs have a Caucus to decide, whether the Committees shall be so organised as to give the Democrats the control of the business Committees & if possible make them responsible for the acts of the Administration - The Prs. recomendation respecting the tariff produced quite a sensation among the Whigs - I was amused when Ingersol had the Bill before the House last session - every vote upon the Ayes & Noes we beat them but when we voted in Committee, a standing up vote, they always beat us and in this way it was defeated -

My health is much better than it has been for years

I am very respectfully

your friend

C. Johnson

25405

Correspondence of
C. Johnston
1842-43
re Case of
Amos Kendall
and
Important
others Political
proceedings in
Congress

C. Johnston

Genl Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Dec 8th 1842

A resolution instructing the senators & requesting the representatives in Congreſs from North Carolina to support the paſsage of a bill to refund to Genl. Andrew Jackson a fine of One thousand dollars unjustly imposed on him.

Whereas in the month of January 1815 a fine of One thousand dollars was imposed ~~on~~ upon and paid by Genl. Andrew Jackson the Hero of New Orleans on account of an order iſsued by him as Major General Commanding the American forces which resulted in the safety of the City of New Orleans & aided in the ſucceſs of the contest which resulted in the memorable victory achieved on the 8th of January. Therefore — Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina that Our Senators in Congreſs ~~is~~ be and they are hereby instructed and Our representatives requested to introduce and support the paſsage of a bill to refund to General Andrew Jackson the amount of the fine thus ~~so~~ unjustly imposed upon him with the legal interest.

Resolved that his Excellency the Governor of this State be and he is hereby requested to transmit a Copy of the above preamble and resolutions to each of Our Senators & representatives in Congreſs —

The above was introduced on 8th Dec 1842 in the House of Commons of N C a by Hiram Satterfield Esq of Person Co.

23406

A resolution in relation
to a Fine of One
thousand dollars
imposed on Genl.
Andrew Jackson in
the year 1815.

Courtland December 10th 1842

Dear General

Without preface, or apology I take the liberty of requesting you to obtain for me the post of Assistant Surgeon in some one of the naval veſsels - Your long and uninterested friendship for my Family induced me in part, to request your intrest in my behalf - nowing that none poſseſsed so unbounded influence as yourself, and feel that none so richly merit that influence; gained as it was by arduous undertakings and brilliant achievements - May you long live to enjoy so usefull an ascendency, and when call by the immutable laws of nature to surrender the stewardship, may it be done in peace and serenity, is the sincere wish of Your Friend

and Obt. Servt

John R. Bedford

P.S.

Oblige me with an answer as soon as convenient

23407

General Andrew Jackson
Near Nashville
Tennessee

PAID

12

Mr. Bedford
wants place
as surgeon
navy &c

Dec - 10th 1842

State of Mississippi }
Desoto County } Appeared before me this day John L Brown of the above written State & County and after being duly Sworn Sayeth upon oath That in Augusth 1839 He purchased of Andrew Jackson Sen of the State of Tennessee, a certain parcel or tract of Land, Lying & being in the County of Desoto & State of Mi, & Known in the plan of the Chickesaw Lands as Sect 10. Town 3 Range 8 west; For Richard C. Clayton of the Said State & County as above written — And that he delivered three promisory notes of Said R. C. Clayton to the Said Jackson; & at the Same time took a Title Bond from the Said Jackson, to Execute a good & Bona fyda deed to the Said Land, to the Said R. C. C. at the maturity of the last note, which time has already expired: I do hereby certify then that the Said Title Bond of Mr Jackson's to Dr Clayton, has not been delivered to Said Clayton by me, But has been lost & mislaid by myself So that I cannot Lay hands upon it, & that it will be null & void & of no effect whenever Said Andrew Jackson Shall execute good & Lawful Titles to the Said R. C. Clayton

Sworn to [illegible] subscribed before
This [illegible] of December 1842
J. McKay

John. L. Brown

23489

Clayton Bowen

Raleigh 10th Dec '42

My much esteemed Sir

Your kind favour of the 9th of Sept last, was received by due course of mail, and I have forborne to answer it until this moment hoping by this delay to render my communication the more welcome containing more agreeable information as regards our political friends & their prospects.

Our Legislature is decidedly democratic by 25 a 30 votes. I sent to your address at home last week "the Standard" which affords the latest & most detailed information as regards our Senator, who is to serve for six years from the 4th of March next. Our democratic friends early in the session conferred on the subject, and your old & tried friend Bedford Brown received a large majority of votes, as the democratic nominee; But notwithstanding all this Judge R. M. Saunders's friends prefer to run him, the Whigs adhering to Graham; Thus we stand, thus distracted; I think that causes beyond the surface of things lie at the bottom. Mr Brown is understood to prefer Mr VanBuren as a candidate

for the next Presidential campaign of 44
while Mr. Saunders has raised the banner
of Mr. Calhoun. All this is wrong and
premature, and if persisted in, will
eventuate in the utter destruction of the
Democratic party. Why contend about men,
when great principles are at stake?
The ballot on day before yesterday was
for Brown 63, Graham 57, Saunders 42
Graham receiving the whig strength, the Democrats
divided between Brown & Saunders. The
further balloting is put off until next
Wednesday, and in the interim, a caucus
will be held to reconcile differences, or if
to run a third candidate. I will not
fail to send you information of the
proceedings of our friends, since no one
I am confident can regret more than yourself
their dissensions & divisions of our party.

I am gratified to be able to
enclose you resolutions introduced in the
Legislature on the subject of the unjust
amercement of Judge Hall on you in 1815,
The voice of every patriotic Legislature seems
unanimous on this subject; even the President
& the National Intelligencer can no longer
withstand the force of generous public
sentiment, and the name of Judge Hall

and his jesuitical advocate Mr Conrad will receive merited obloquy

Instructions will be paſsed to Mr Mangum on the subject of the Bankrupt Law & the other odious measures of the Fedral party. But it is feared that lost to all regard for principle, he will disregard them.

The districting our State forms an important duty of the present Legislature A project is under advisement which will give us a decided majority in the next delegation of this State in Congreſs.

Hoping soon to hear from you at this place, and with my earnest prayers for your health & happineſs

I am, with sentiments of
perfect respect, your sincere
Friend & wellwisher

Jno. H. Wheeler

My respectful salutations to Mr & Mrs J. & to my esteemed friend A J Donelson Esq

Genl. A. Jackson
Hermitage

28412

Washington 12th Decr 1842.

My dear Genl,

Herewith I enclose you the National Intelligencer of this morning. On the 2d page of it you will find an "Extract from the letters of a Kentuckian on Martial Law &c" which were originally published in the '*Louisville Journal*'. The letters referred to, have been written, *ostensibly*, for the purpose of defending Judge Hall for having fined and punished you for having declared Martial law &c at New Orleans in 1815. I have only glanced over this extract from the letters of the *hypocrite* who wrote them, and am scarcely able, therefore, to say whether there is any thing in them deserving your serious attention. I presume, however, that the writer refers to a publication which he says, "was made by Judge Hall at the time &c." What publication is that? I have no recollection of ever seeing or having heard of his making any "publication at the time"! He may, however, have ~~do~~ done so: but if he did I presume it was, "at the time" answered. If answered have you got a copy of it? If so you had better send a duplicate of the copy to Mr. Kendall or Mr Blair as the facts therein contained may be necessary in the vindication of your fame & ~~[illegible]~~ conduct both before Congress and the public, as that matter must necessarily be brought up again this winter. All the papers and documents,

23413

in your possession in relation to ~~they [illegible]~~ it
~~to~~ ought, I think, my dear Genl, to be
placed in the hands of either Mr Kendall,
or Mr. Bancroft, as that affair will unquestionably be considered a very important
one in your Military History. I know
from your advanced age and feeble health,
that you are not able to undergo the labour and fatigue of looking into and
arranging the papers and documents which
are necessary to explain and elucidate
the matter but still I think it should
be attended to and some of your friends
ought to assist you. — I have not seen the
letters themselves but I presume the extract
contains all that is material, or important
for you to know.

I am, dear Genl, in much
haste very Truly yours

W B Lewis

For,

Genl. A. Jackson
Hermitage

Major Wm. B.
Lewis of the
12th. Inst. recd.
21 of Decbr 1842.
½ past 9 P. M. —
A. J.

Col. Morris
letter 12th Decbr
to be preserved—
replied to this
14th Decbr 1842—
A. J.

25418

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Tenn.

Roxton Decem 13th 1842 Jefferson Co Va

My dear General,

It has been a source, & a fruitful one of high and peculiar satisfaction to me, to reflect upon the frequent visits, which by the arrangements of holy Providence it was my privilege to make, at the Hermitage during my residence in Tennessee. When I take a retrospect and I revolve in my mind the cordial reception, & the marked christian courtesy, which I received from time to time, my heart has been, & is filled with grateful emotions and recollections. The pleasures, which we enjoy from the evolution of the social principle in social man, in kind & degree, differ not a little. Now we think that the instances may be considered comparatively few, where this great social principle of man, is exemplified in a most pleasing manner, so as to draw persons to us, with the strong bands of affection. But undoubtedly, my dear Sir, there are such instances. And I trust, that I may be allowed to say that I do consider the venerable Ex President of the United States, to be comprehended among those rare instances, in which instead of a diminution of social pleasure & satisfaction, in holding social communion, there was an increased, & increasing feeling of a gratifying character. It does seem to me, that whilst I was at the most hospitable mansion of the venerable occupant, the time very pleasantly passed; and when I left the Hermitage I departed with feelings peculiarly pleasing & gratifying. How high must the gratification of those persons be, whose domestic relations and arrangements are such, as to bind themselves, in a most tender & endearing manner to each other. We are persuaded that there is not any person, who has been in the habit of visiting the Hermitage, but who must have perceived the most marked & kind attentions given to its aged and distinguished Owner, & also the affectionate reciprocation of them. But I must direct the force of my attention to a subject, which I firmly believe has & does

23416

claim, you highest regard, & concern — I mean the great subject of true & undefiled religion, "which came from God out of the "seventh Heavens," or in other words the highest Heavens.

Jehovah is the absolute Monarch & Ruler of the Universe & he presides over & governs his own Universe of mind and matter, with an infinitely wise administration. His resources are infinite resources. For he is boundless in goodness wisdom & power, and all other perfections. And his almighty Providence is conversant with the whole of his universe, both physical intellectual & moral. We understand his Providence, both general & particular to be the actual administration of his government. And no doubt my dear General you feel it to be your high privilege to cherish the practical recognition of an all wise Providence. When you take a retrospection of your past life, you clearly perceive the dealings of divine Providence in relation to yourself. We know that nothing can take place either in church, or state without the permission of Jehovah's will and Providence. By his divine permission, you have been from time to time, invested with a variety of offices & ultimately you were inducted into the highest civil office, within the gift of the people of the united states & you continued the chief Magistrate of this great nation for the term of eight years. And when my venerable friend withdrew from public life & retired to the private walks of life, he soon commenced a course of life, more exalted in its nature & effects than any other kind of life. We mean the life of a christian, which is by far the most important of lives in the whole Universe. It is a life, which has for its origin the holy Spirit who is the Author of all life, both physical, intellectual, moral, & spiritual. Jehovah's Spirit does communicate spiritual vitality to the soul, & he does it through the instrumentality of the revealed truths of the holy Bible. "We are born, saith the scripture, by the incorruptible seed of the word." But "the eternal Spirit" the great Quickener, does cause "the incorruptible seed of the word" to take root. It is not however, within the range of created faculties to comprehend the mode, or manner of his divine operations. But it is our unutterable privilege to have a sweet consciousness of this holy birth from its spiritual & blessed effects. We can utter from the heart "Whereas we were once blind, now we see." Again: where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." When we come under the holy practical influence of Jehovah's truth, we are ~~under~~ then introduced into the glorious liberty of the sons of God." This kind of liberty is as far above any other kind as the elevation of the highest Heavens is above the ground upon which we tread. Although we most readily concede that civil liberty is of high value in its place, yet the saints of the Most High experimentally & practically know, that spiritual liberty is infinitely more valuable. It is a liberty, which liberates us from the iron bondage of sin, and its most direful effects; and causes us to enjoy the most glorious fredom in the moral universe. It is a most joyous fredom, because the subjects of this liberty are freed from the burning stings of a guilty conscience. And thus they enjoy the highest & most pleasant freedom of walking within the holy boundaries of the divine law. Now it is of high moment for us to remark that in consequence of our praying in the Holy Ghost," living in the Spirit and walking in the Spirit;" we are powerfully & sweetly constrained from great gospel principles to take Jehovah's law as the great authoritative rule of christian obedience. By viewing this great subject in this aspect we cut up by the very roots the whole doctrine of Antinomianism. Christian liberty therefore instead of leading to licentiousness has a most powerful tendency to promote true holiness of heart & life. There [illegible] moral dignity attached to the character of those persons who are the [illegible]al advocates & possessors of this holy spiritual liberty. And I do My dear Sir, entertain the hope that you have become the participant of this greatest & best liberty. "For where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty." You have been & still are the strong advocate of the great principles of civil liberty; but transcendantly great must be the privilege which you now enjoy [illegible] advocating the high & holy doctrine of spiritual and christian liberty. This glorious liberty will be enjoyed in a perfect degree in the region of heavenly bliss and it will be an eternal liberty & freedom from all the least taint of sin. There is something transcendantly glorious in the hope that christians ere long shall obtain an absolute freedom from "the body of death," of which the apostle speaks; & be filled with all the fullness of God." May you My very respected friend be largely imbued with the spirit of heavenly adoption; so that you may be abundantly supported in the decline of life, & may you last end be peace. This is my sincere prayer. And may the richest & most solid blessings of kind Heaven be bestowed upon your adopted Son, his very worthy Lady & their offspring.

23417

Mrs & Mr Jackson and to the beloved children.
My Son is at present at New Jersey College & with the leave of Providence will graduate next October.

I am yours Most Respectfully
James Baber

Summit Point Va
Dec 20

Gen Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Nashville
Tennessee

overlooked

The Revd Mr
James Baber
to be preserved
A. J.

It will afford me high satisfaction to receive a communicat[ion] from you. If I should be so greatly favoured you will be so good, as to direct your letter to Summit Point Jefferson County Virginia. Mr Warner W. Throckmorton, my Brother in law, & your warm political friend sends his very kind regards to you. And I thank you, to present me most kindly to

Nashville
16th Dec 1842

Gentlemen

Some time ago, two notes drawn by Mrs Eliza Donaldson and Stockley Donaldson made payable to you, were given to me in exchange of a debt due me from J. M. Clay. One of the notes falls due the 1st Jany next.

On yesterday I saw Mr. Stockley Donaldson, who informed me that the note would not be paid at maturity.

In order to hold you bound in law for the ultimate payment, I shall have the note protested, unless you will waive the necessity of notice of non-payment.

I mentioned to Mr. Donaldson that I did not care whether he paid me the whole of the note or not — that I required the interest to be paid — unless this was complied with, I would collect the whole.

With no disposition to press either of you I am very Respectfully
yr Obt. Svt
A. J. May

23418

A. Jackson Jr. &
Ex. Prest. Jackson

P. S. I have not seen my Mother for several days — she is alone — none of her children with her — My usual compliments to Mrs Jackson & family —

A. J. May

A. J. May on the
subject of the
notes of S. Donelson
& S. Donelson
to be presented
A. J.

Andw Jackson J

Andw Jackson Jr Esqr

Hermitage

D. C.

2349

City of Jefferson Mo
Dec 15. 1842

My dear Sir

The newspaper, which I transmit with this letter, will shew you that a resolution has been introduced into the Ho. of Reps of this State, in relation to the fine imposed on you by Judge Hall

It was received with delight! It will pass with enthusiasm!

With much respect
I have the honor to be
Yr. Obt Servt
W. G. Minor

Genl. Andrew Jackson

33420

Mr. Minor, of the
Legislature of
Missouri, enclosing
a copy of Resolutions
with regard to the
fine imposed by
Judge Hall. Let
refund it with
interests & costs
A. J.

Messrs Dees & Son
informing a
supply of their
Hoarhound
Candy - ansd
16th Decbr 1842 -
A.J.

NEW YORK
DEC
5

Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Nashville Ten

23422

Hermitage
Decbr 21st 1842 -
½ past 2 P. M. -

My dear Major,

I have just recieved your letter of the 12th inclosing the Intelligencer, & have glanced over the letter of the Kentuckean. It is a positive falshood, that I ever arrested Judge Lewis, or Mr Dick - the judge was a soldier in the Rifle company, & Dick was one of Peter Ogdens company of Dragoons - neither of whom ever interfered in the case of habeas corpus, and I think judge Martin in his history states that himself & judge Lewis was both aplied to but would have nothing to do in this matter - I never heard that either of them had. As to ~~the~~ what he says about what Genl Adair told him, it is positively false, and I believe with all the malice of Genl Adair against me at that day, it is a sheer slander on ~~the~~ his memory ~~Genl Adair~~. The truth is whilst this trial was progressing Adair never visited me -

33423

[illegible]
com[illegible] is that before the
trial ended the Kentucky troops
had left the city, and that the
Genl Adair had left with them
that the militia were discharged
and left the city before judge-
Hall returned- a reference to
the communications in the
war Department will shew this
and I expect Major Wm O. Butler
may recollect this. From the
address voted to the Genl, and my
other subordinates, and his
reply, he never visited me.
It is a most positive falsehood
the statement made by the Kentu=
=ckian, of the conversation stated
to have taken place between
Genl Adair & myself, and I
pronounce it false-false-false=
and believe it a fabrication of
the Editor of the Louisville Journal
Please shew this to Blair & Kendal
they have sufficient documents
to nail this falsehood to the counter
Look for the date of the discharge
of the militia- I think you will
find it on the same day I received the
despatch from Government today the 13th
I must close yr friend
Andrew Jackson
Major Wm B. Lewis

P.S. it was several days after the De=
=claration of peace that Judge Hall came
back to the city-

FREE

Major Wm B Lewis
2d Auditor T. Department
City of Washington
District Columbia

NASHVILLE Te.
DEC
23

Dec 2/42

Senate Chamber
Decemb: 21. 1842

My Honoured Friend

I send you a copy of your biography, beautifully written by a young American, and published in Paris - tho I do not doubt that one may have reached you from his father [an old friend of mine] long since

I am not certain what course the Whigs will pursue in regard to your Bill. I hope adversity may have chastened their feelings so much, as to permit the passage of the Bill without opposition or discussion - How thankfull should you, and all your friends be, that God in his wisdom has thought proper to lengthen out your days that you might witness the glorious Revolution in public opinion, so intimately blended with your political history, and of sound principles of government - Present me in all

23425

Kindness to Major Donaldson & lady and to Mr Jackson & lady.

Yours truly
L J Lim

Gen^l Andrew Jackson

Free
L. F. Linn

Genl Andrew Jackson

The Honble Dr. Linn -
Decr 21st 1842 -
ansd 3d Jany 1843

Mr Wheeler to
is answered A. J.
answered this
21st Decbr 1842 —
A. J.

— Hall fine &
— political

[illegible] Armstrong

J. Hall

Ex. y
Genl. A. Jackson
Hermitage
near Nashville
Ten

33427

IN SENATE.

The Committee, to whom were referred that portion of the Governor's Message which relates to the fine imposed on Andrew Jackson, at New Orleans, at the time of the attack and defence of that city in 1815, beg leave to Report:

That the various circumstances which preceded and attended the imposition of the fine on Andrew Jackson, in 1815, by the District Judge of Louisiana, and the causes alleged for its exaction, are known to the country, and have recently been the subject of extended examination and discussion in the Senate of the United States. The Committee deem it needless, therefore, to recapitulate to the Legislature of Georgia, the details (and the evidence to sustain them) of an incident of marked character in the history of this Republic, at one of its most interesting epochs; an incident connected with the public conduct of one of the most distinguished men of the age, at an eventful period of his life, and that is as widely and generally known as the victory which consummated his renown and saved an important portion of the Union from devastation and plunder. Such recapitulation, and the exhibition of such wisdom, would be as inappropriate and unnecessary, it seems to the Committee, as a labored effort to prove that Warren fell at Bunker Hill, and Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

The authenticity of these striking events in the revolutionary annals of the country, and the imposition of a fine on Andrew Jackson, for the inflexible discharge of a responsible and perilous duty, rest upon the same basis, traditionary and historical evidence, and have made an equally durable impression on the public mind. The disposition and arrangements made at New Orleans immediately preceding the Eighth of January, 1815, have ever since been hailed with universal acclaim, in every part of the land, and attest the wisdom and firmness of the Commanding General, at an awful crisis. Those only who have mingled in the turbulance of war and the convulsions of revolutions; who have seen the abodes of domestic peace invaded, and danger and death hover around their habitations; who have witnessed the citizen driven in terror from his peaceful occupation, by the unsocial sound of the drum and the approaching footsteps of a hostile foe, can realize the horrors of war; or know any thing of the stern determination and the extraordinary measures demanded, to meet the crisis, and to conduct it to a fortunate issue. These difficulties and dangers, perhaps, never presented themselves in more fearful array, or threatened more appalling consequences, than at the instant when Andrew Jackson proclaimed the existence of Martial Law over New Orleans. History, impartial History, in recounting the incidents of the brilliant achievements of the Eighth of January, 1815, speaks but one voice. It paints, in vivid colours, the strength and discipline, and desperate resolution of the invading force; the doubt, dismay, and confusion, in our ranks, and the indomitable courage and extraordinary energy of the man, who, by assuming supreme authority, and enforcing implicit obedience, saved a city from pollution and plunder, and conducted the American Arms to a triumphant result. The authority demanded to check the traitor within, as well as to repel, succesfully, the enemy without, and assumed only when the ordinary discipline of the camps was insufficient, could tolerate no interference with its uninterrupted exercise. Such influence would have rendered it a mockery, and have defeated the objects of its declaration. Insensible, however, or regardless of the imperious circumstances which prompted the establishment of Martial Law, and strangers to those elevated feelings which actuated the Patriot in the hour of danger; there were those who sought to overthrow its authority, and again to expose the city to the threatened horrors of anarchy and confusion. Equal to the crisis, and avoiding no responsibility, Andrew Jackson promptly suppressed the iniquitous attempt. And the brilliant result which immediately ensued, in connection with the almost superhuman exertions required to achieve it, demonstrated the necessity of the assumption of absolute power by the Commanding General, and its direct agency in maintaining the lustre of American Arms, and in perpetuating National Freedom and Independence. Peace restored and danger removed, it was natural to suppose that the disorganizing spirits, conscious of guilt, would have suppressed their impotent malice, and have sought to conceal the obliquity of their conduct. Fired with rage, and inflated with official consequences, vengeance was sought; and at a moment when every heart glowed with gratitude to him who had encountered the hardships of War, and had assisted in preserving the freedom of his country—when he was receiving the just tribute of respect from every class, for the bravery he had displayed, and the extraordinary services he had rendered, Andrew Jackson was arraigned and fined; and a reversal of that sentence is now asked, for the man who has grown gray in honorable service—who has obtained laurels in the field and honor in the Cabinet; and who should find his reward in the gratitude and attachment of his country.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to urge the passage of a law, refunding to Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, with interest and cost, the fine of one thousand dollars, imposed on him by the Judge of the Louisiana District, in 1815, for the alleged offence against the authority of said Judge.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be required to forward to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, without delay, a copy of this Report and these Resolutions.

In Senate, agreed to December 22d, 1842.

ROBERT M. ECHOLS,
President of the Senate.

(Attest,)
James Jackson, *Secretary of Senate.*

In House of Representatives, concurred in 26th December, 1842.

WILLIAM B. WOFFORD,
Speaker House of Representatives.

(Attest,)
John H. Dyson, *Clerk.*

Approved, 28th December, 1842.

CHARLES J. McDONALD, *Governor.*

35428

The resolutions Dec 28th 1842
of the Legislature
of Georgia instruc-
-ting their Senators
& requesting their Re-
-presentatives in
congress to vote for
the restoration of the
fine, costs & interest,
imposed by judge Hall
as an act of Justice
to his character, the
fine being illegally &
vindictively imposed -
The report on which
the resolutions are
founded are based on
the true basis - to
be preserved.

A. J.

23429

Hermitage
Decbr. 31st 1842–

My dear Sir,

I have seen & read in The Globe the proceedings of the Senate on the bill of my friend Dr Linn for the restoration of the fine ~~[illegible]~~ by judge Hall, so tyranically & unjustly imposed. I have observed that Mr Bayard has produced a copy of the record of the proceedings in that case against me. If it differs from the record in the possession of Mr Kendall then the judge must have committed another forgery, for the record was well examined by Messrs. E. Livingston, A. L. Duncan & Reed, and finding it so mutilated & defective, corrected it upon oath, as you will percieve, by refering to the copy of the record, and as amended, in the hands of Mr Kendall. I pray you to refer to it, and examine the two records and advise me.

You will have recd. before this reaches you the notice I have taken of the "Extract of the Kentuckian on Martial Law & the monument &c &c." as I received it as the Parthean arrow of Mr Clay who has gone to Neworleans to eat more of the flesh of white heifers. I have enquired &

13430

can find no one who has ever seen or heard of such a publication in the Louisville journal, hence I conjecture that it has been published secretly there & forwarded in pamphlet form & sent to Gales for the purpose used; but I hope my notice of it has reached you in due time, to correct any falshoods that may be incorporated in the Judiciary committees report either the senate or House of Representatives— This is the purpose of that anonemous writer, "Kentuckian"—

In my notice of those falshoods, I might have added, on the subject of Judge Lewis arrest, that he was enrolled in the Neworleans rifle company commanded by Capt Beal who presented me with one of the most elegant swords I have recd from any quarter. Now if Judge Lewis had not approved of all the means I employed for the defence of Neworleans, would he have contributed to the expence of a very costly sword, as a memento of their approbation of my services and means used in the defence of Neworleans, and this to counteract—

the—

Resolutions of the Legislature Eulogi=
=sing; the Governor, Carroll, Adair &
Genl Coffee, ~~[illegible]~~ myself ~~and~~
~~[illegible]~~ out, all of whom, with
the exception of Genl Coffee, replied
in the most complementary manner
through Govr. Claibourne, to the
Legislature whom the had made
their agent. This was, as the Legislature
intended, to court friends, and in=
=sult me. But Genl Coffees, manly
and soldier like reply, & returning
their resolutions, had a most
tremendious recoil upon all
concerned in this concocted measure
to injure me, & throw laurels upon
those who did not deserve it. It was
believed by many that Claibourne
& Adair were secretely plotting
with Blank, Louallier, Judge Hall
& Co, to injure me; look in my reply to
~~them~~ the cause ~~[illegible]~~ why an attachment should
issue against me, you will find that
Claibourne there is mentioned, of
making use of words of doubtfull im=
=port, those words were that dreadfull
scenes would be seen in a few days"

As to Adair, I had no social intercourse
with him for weeks before the militia
were discharged & Genl Carroll says
Adair left Neworleans for the Attakapas -

as soon as the militia were dis=
=charged, I never saw him in
New orleans afterwards and never
in my life had any conversation
on the subject of Judge Halls pro=
=ceeding against me. Hall never
made a publication on the subject
that I ever heard of before, & so says
Genl Carroll.

wishing you & yours a happy
New year long life & prosperity
I remain sincerely yr friend

Andrew Jackson

P.S. present me kindly to my
friends, Linn, Benton, Buchanan
Woodbury & all enquiring friends
too numerous to be inserted A.J.

Francis P. Blair Esqr

Free
Andrew Jackson

FREE

Francis. P. Blair Esqr
City of Washington
District of
Columbia

NASH[illegible]E Te.

Dec 31/42

23433

1842

on the death of Capt J. Donelson, Stockly
reported his debts at $8500 in Bank - & the
To meet this debts was the crop of 1839 - the
proceeds not being rec.d untill after his
death - the crop of 1840, & 1841, and the present
crop of 1842 - In adition to this was the two
debts owing by Toom or Jones, one for
$16 000, the other for $3000 these exclusive
of between $7000 & $8000 reported by Stockly
to be due Capt. John Donelson in
the neighbourhood of Florence - How
it happens that the estate of the deceased
should be thus embarrassed, ought to
be enquired into - One third of the estate
beyond the debts thereof belongs to the
widow - and one third of the proceeds
of the crops, until a devision is
made of the Estate - The product of the after his death
farm belongs to the widow & heirs, and
can only be applied to the payment
of the debts of the deceased by the assent
of the widow & guardians of the children
to save the personal estate fr[illegible] being
sacrificed by Sheriffs Sa[illegible] -

Major A. J. Donelson says that a
gentleman has offered $7500 for
the Rosseo Ferry place on Tennessee
This ought to be taken to relieve
the estate & widow from any pres-
sure -

23433

Decr 1842 Mr. A Jackson To Saml. M. Allen	Dr
To Two carylog hubs Mortrest	5.00
" 8 Bands on hubs	10.00
	$15.00

23434

Recd thirteen dollars 13.00
2.00
Recd in full Decr 1842
S. M. Allen by J. W. Page

1842

President Tylers message — Sent by him — my thanks for the same thro Major Lewis —
A. J.

A well written Document — The Ex-chequer plan I cannot approve, it would be a cloak for a national debt & paper currency which must depreciate & become a curse to the labouring & producing classes. A. J. —

J. Tyler

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

23435

1842

judge to become their instrument in carrying into effect their wicked machinations against me & the safety of our country - about this period Louallier had published his foul & inflamatory address to the citizen soldiers, which occasioned the desertion of the soldiery from their posts, mutiny with some them in my & a perfect state of disorganization & insubordination in the my camp - I issued an order for his arrest - he directed himself, until he & Blank and their associates had made arrangements with judge Hall for a writ of habeas corpus intending thereby to bring in contact the civil & military power - this consumated on sunday morning the 5th of march Mr. Louallier shew himself at the coffee house was arrested & carried to the main guard, on his delivery Col Arbuckle the commanding in-formed of his instructions to hold him & keep secure - then he replied, with his thanks that not be hope on thursday so asked the Col, he replied judge Hall has issued a habeas corpus for my liberation - the Col, immediately wrote me a note informing me of this fact, and asking what should be his conduct if the writ was served upon him - I replied he was to hold the prisoner as long as he could with a bayonet until he recd my order for his liberation - this was the writ the Martial law was intended to prevent - I forthwith sent Dr Kerr Hospital Surgeon to see whether judge Hall had issued the writ - he returned a report that he had - I immediately issued an order for his arrest, for aiding & abetting mutiny in my camp - this was on the 5th - he was immediately arrested - & shortly after his arrest, I was informed

that the judge had sent for the clerk, and altered the
date of the writ of habeas corpus from the 5th to the 6th
this was thereafter to shew by record, that I had arrested
him before he had interfered, judicially, with
the police of my camp. On being thus informed I
sent for the clerk to bring with him the record
of the proceedings, with which he complied. On
inspection of the record the alteration from the
5th to the 6th was evident, and being informed by
the clerk that this alteration was made by the judge
after he was arrested, I retained the original giving
the clerk an attested copy with my reasons for
retaining the original. Believing that forgery was
a crime punishable in Louisiana, as well as elsewhere
I held this proper to sustain the supremacy of the
law against the judge but I was mistaken, there was
no law in Louisiana punishing any forgery, but that
of a bank bill.

4th. The judge was liberated & sent beyond my encamp=
=ment not to return untill the enemy had left the
coast or declaration of peace. Peace at length
being declared the judge returned to the city, and
notwithstanding he had adjourned the court over a
regular term, assumed the power to call a special court
for the trial of his own cause, & presiding himself. I re=
=fer you to the documents in the hands of Mr Randall
and to the letter of Col Jos. Bradford a creole of Louisiana
an intimate acquaintance of Mr Conrads, of whom
I request you to enquire of Col Bradfords character and
standing as a gentleman, who will be compelled from
truth to give him a high character, & from their
intimacy & being schoolmates can prove the Col.

Honored Sir

I take great pleasure to [illegible] your friends Barnard Gregg Esq* of Baltimore Genl. Armstrong — Col. [illegible] of N.C. & myself will pay you our respects this afternoon.

I have the honor to be
Yr. young friend
Jas. Bradford

Nashville July 4th/42.

*Barnard Gregg of Baltimore Md

---

for your [illegible]
and to the letter of Col Jos. Bradford a citizen of Tennessee an intimate acquaintance of Mr Conrads, of whom I request you to inquire of Col Bradfords character and standing as a gentleman, & he will be compelled from truth to give him a high character from their intimacy & being schoolmates, can prove the Cols hand writing, and foreclose his denial on argument if the subject is again discussed in the Senate — which I hope now may be the case, when the conduct of the judge as well as mine may be fairly laid before the people — there are hundreds of Tennesseans that will confirm all that Col. Bradford has stated — with great respect yours [illegible] the friend

A. J.

23437

- Judge Hall -

1st- He approved the declarations of Martial law-

2d. after imposed, applied thro the Marshal Mr Duplessis, Mayor & others, to be exempt from the rule in its detail, that ordered the lamps to be extinguished at 8 o'clock p. m, & all found in the streets to be arrested and carried to the provo guard & detained for examination on the second application, having refused on the first, & with great reluctance granted the indulgence & gave a written permit for the same, by which permit that same night the judge passed my guards & fled to Baton Rouge, leaving the city as a prey to the invading enemy, when his presence & proper example might have excited the citizens to a heroic defence of the city - This flight of the judge & violation of the confidence reposed in him had a deleterious effect, by inducing the people to believe that they were in the most imminent danger, or ~~the~~ judge would not have so dishonorably fled from the city and its defence, which occasioned me great exertions to allay & dispel.

3rd. The judge after the battle of the 8th returned to New Orleans - was received with great coolness by all his republican friends and by the Ladies in particular. This was a subject of great mortification to the judge - threw him into a state of intemperance during which, which, Blanck Louaillier & associates took advantage, and induced the

Mr. Barrow, Bayard &c say some of our [illegible] may aver, that would
make Marshall law agreeable, but that such was not the
case at New Orleans — let us test the matter by facts &
law. I lay it down as maxim that has & will stand the
test of investigation, that the safety of the State, or Republic
is the supreme law, and when its safety is endangered
and it becomes necessary for its defence that martial
law should be proclaimed, that it is just to enforce
it, and under another maxim, that when necessity [illegible]
speaks it silences all law, and becomes [illegible] supreme law. In Decbr
Let us test the threatened danger of Louisiana in Decbr 1814 she was threa=
1814 & Spring 1815 by facts — by a large & well appointed army of
by invasion by a large & well appointed army of British
British from abroad whose avowed object was con=
=quest, to add Louisiana to her Dominion, for which pur=
=pose, was brought with her army a full civil corps, Governor,
judges, collectors, and all other officers necessary to esta=
=blish a civil Government, the moment they conquered
the city — proof of this — this civil corps were all captured
by Capt Shields, as they were returning to the British
fleet after the battle of the 8th of January; and
was threatened on her borders, by the Indians, and
within by a rising of the negroes, instigated by British
emissaries, abolitionists, spies and traitors — The Legis=
=lature of Louisiana being in session in December
1814, from the eminent danger with which the
State was threatened — passed laws, ~~[illegible]~~ laying an em=
=bargo to enable commodore Patterson to impress seamen
to man the Gun Boats — laws shutting all the courts
for four months, and liberating all prisoners,
and judge Hall acquiescing in this [illegible] was liberated all
the prisoners, charged with piracy and other crimes
against the United States without bail or main=
=prise, and ajourned over his court for one regular
term, and the militia of Louisiana were called
out in mass — this made every man capable of bearing
arms a soldier — no exceptions, of judges, justices or
Legislatures, but all were made soldiers and
subject to martial law — The republic being in
danger & its safety becoming the supreme law
— the militia being called out en mass, necessarily
made all soldiers, & subject to martial law — Added to
this the State had appointed its committees of safety
and defence, and these all united in recommending
to the general to proclaim martial law — it was
proclaimed and from the facts stated & showing a
real necessity, it silenced all other laws whilst it
existed, and until the danger with which the State
was surrounded ceased, when martial law ceased also,
but not untill the republic safety was secured by
the enemy leaving our shores, or a ratification of
peace by the Government — But say these men
the genl imprisoned Judge Hall — Judge Hall
had become a soldier when the safety of the State
was endangered, and the militia called out en mass
to defend its and was subject to military law &
when, on the first demonstration of the enemy
he deserted the city & fled up the country creating
by his flight, panic in the city, & created disorder, [illegible]

& had him arrested & tried as a deserter & will any man
of candour, who understands any thing about
martial law deny this - the Republic being en:
dangered, and its safety being the supreme law
made all soldiers capable of bearing arms and
all subject to martial law so long as it was
in danger. But judge Hall is eulogised by the
whiggs for his energy in imposing the fine —
not a word said about his tyranny in sitting in his
own cause, and violating the constitution by
depriving me to be heard in my own defence
Taking a view of the case in its true light,

the commanding Genl was not only excusable
but justifiable, and if he had not assumed
the responsibility that he did, which saved
the city he ought to have been hung on the
first [illegible]es, if the city had been captured.

1842.

Hon. A. Kendall
[illegible]

B 3

23438

[illegible]
I would like to see the testimony
on which this Kentuckian states
the fact that I ordered the arrest
of Judge Lewis & Dick - Judge
Lewis was a soldier in Capt Beals
company of riffle men - and who
from beginning of the siege to
the peace, was on all occasions
meeting & ready to meet the foe-
& defend the country - & if my
recollection does not fail me
Dick, was one of Capt Peter Ogdens
troop of Cavalry - it is not to be sup=
=posed that either would attempt
to interfere or resist the order
of their Genl - if they had I should
certainly have treated them
as Judge Hall - but neither
Lewis or Dick was arrested nor
did I ever hear before, that either
of them had interfered
untill after the order impo
=sing martial Law was re=
=voked, & Hall returned, when
Dick & Hall commenced the
prosecution against me - the
Judge presiding on his own
cause - imposing rules to ap=
=pear & shew cause why an attach=
=ment should not issue - then refusing
to hear the cause tendered under his
own [illegible]

23440

but condemn his victim unheard will this enlightened Kentuckian determine whether this is administering Justice agreeable to the constitutional rights of every every american citizen — A weekly note on the subject of Louaillier arrest — that he secreted himself from the issuing of the order for his arrest, untill he had made arrangements with judge Hall for the writ of habeas corpus, and when delivered to the Col of the provo guard said, on being told that I had given directions for his good treatment replied, with thanks, that this was unnecessary as he would not be there but a short time, he asked why, he replied that judge Hall had issued a writ of habeas corpus for him on which Col Arbuckle wrote me note & in my reply told him the prisoner was to be held as long as he could wield a bayonet untill liberated by my orders — made enquiry into the matter found Hall had issued the writ & forthwith gave orders for the arrest of D. A. Hall & sent Capt Butler (3d I) with a file of men for him & Wm Butler

3d It is positively false that judge Hall was unfettered untill the militia was discharged — the moment the official account of the ratification of the treaty reached me —

me the order of marshal Law
was revoked & the militia dis
=charged—
As to any publication made by judge
Hall as alluded to by this Kentucky lumi=
=nary I never have heard of before, nor
do I believe that the judge ever made
such a publication—certain I am
I have never seen or heard of it before
and this Kentuckian has made this
publication for political pur=
poses, and to throw a dark shade over my fame
whilst congress has the subject
before them at the instance of
several of the States, without any
solicitation on my part—this
enormous Kentuckian ought to
have stated where judge Hall's publi
=cation could be found, for I as
positively aver that ever the
Judge made any application to
me to join any corps—there were
a veteran corps, or corps of exempts
enrolled for the protection of the
city, under the command of my old
Capt Thos. L. Butler, in which judge
Hall might have enrolled himself
if he had wished it. But instead of
this having applied for ~~the~~ any ex=
=emption of the rules laid down
in the details of the order promulga
=ting marshal Law & obtaining it
from only the judge, violating
the confidence I had reposed in him,
the same night, by its, passed my guards — and

23441

1843

fled to the upper country, from whence
he never returned untill after the
battle of the 8th his flight induced
many to believe that I could not
defend the country and did injury
by creating great despondence among
many & discovered many applica-
-tions for permission to take
their families up the country -
When the judge returned, after the
8th he was met by the Ladies and
many of his old associates with great
coolness, he being a batcheller and
having fled from their defence
& leaving them as a prey to the
brutality of an infuriated British
soldiery on the event of the city being taken
when his presence might have
stimulated to energetic defence
mortified him, threw him into
a state of dispepsia & in the arms
of Blanck Livingston & co, & become
their tool - and induced to bring
the civil & military power in collision
& thereby if they could destroy my
fame, by opening to the enemy
a safe avenue to return, and defeated
in this, to vaunt military despot,
tyrant & destroy me in that way - if
this failed to mulct me in fines
by a tyrant & unjust judge, setting
in his own cause, to hear no defence
believing that the feelings of the citizen
soldiery of Louisiana would resent this
tyranny of an unjust Judge - could
this cloke -

was the aſsociate of those who were
my enemies & who were engaged
in my destruction, and it is
unfounded & wholly false that
ever Genl Adair had any
conversation with me on
the subject of the proceedings
and I trust that Kentuckian
without name & great expounder
of martial law, will hereafter
be more careful of his facts &
when he expounds the law
martial to give his name that
he may be made answerable
for his slanders to an insulted
public - I again repeat ~~that~~
that the whole matter declared
to have been received from
Genl Adair is positively false
and is a pure fabrication
by this Kentuckian without
name - But I have no doubt
he is a true hard cider coon,
whigg - I add, was I to defend
New Orleans again under si-
-milar circumstances - I would
adopt the same means, which
alone enabled me to defend it
succeſsfully - But he complains
of the treatment of the French
consul - will this well read jurist

— on —

martial Law, point to an instance of as much forbearance to a Foreign Consul as to permit him to remain within his Camp when beseiged by an enemy the moment New orleans became it being my camp, he ought to have left it, and if he did not it was my duty to have ordered him to leave it. but I endured him untill his conduct became so injurious & insulting that I ordered him away, but none of those brave men who had faced the foe & fought the battles at the lines were ordered away—

I share
accomplished this, then their ends would have been accomplished, and all laid to me, and the cry of tyranny and prostration of all civil power over-thrown – But my influence fore-warned and all the machinations of these traitors & conspirators were were overthrown with all their secrete wire workers, amongst whom some of my officers of rank were secretly combined.

It is true, that Judge Hall was not arrested untill he gave evidence of combination, with these conspirators who had excited mutiny in my camp, and combined with those who were also endeavouring to bring the civil & military into conflict – and as the judge had been present when the necessity of imposing military law was discussed, and the morning it was promulgated when he heard it read in my office with uplifted hands declared, Now the country may be saved, without it, the country would be lost. But this Kentuckeon says, judge Hall denied that he ever approved martial law – I say he did, and I call for the proof of his denial I suspect it has been fabricated in this fertile brains of this ~~un~~ unnamed Kentuckeon and expounder of martial law, who has no name, or if he has is ashamed of it.
This unnamed Kentuckeon in

martial. states that he had this information from Genl Adair, I have great Doubt of this, for I cannot believe that Genl Adair could be guilty of making such a statement so entirely devoid of truth, and the whole statement as coming from Genl Adair I pronounce positively false — false — false.

The moment I recd. the despatch from the Government of peace I desannulled martial law & on the day after adressed the army & discharged the militia — I think this was on the 13th, 14th or of March, but as I write from memory will not be certain. I obtained from the Bank loans for their subsistance and the whole Kentucky militia immediately left the city for their Homes. I never had an interview with Genl Adair from the day the troops were discharged in New orleans until I left it and my belief is that he had left the city before the courts had finally acted upon the subject which was on the 31st of March 1815 — The truth is from the commencement of this persecution against me to

in Mass which made every man within
the State a soldier who was able to bear
arms, no exemptions, of Judges, justices
or Legislatures, ~~all~~ all were made soldiers
and subject to martial law ~~under~~
The State being in Danger & its safety
being the supreme law, created the
necessity of the call in Mass of the
militia into the field, and this necessary
act as it was, silenced all other laws
for the time the safety of the State
required it, and placed all the militia
under martial law & subject to its
rules. Judge Hall acquiescing in those
laws liberated all prisoners charged with
piracy, and other high crimes, without
bail or mainprise, and adjourned down
his court over a legal term, which stopped
the time of the adjournment over four months
will Mr. Botts—

23144

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the Ladies of New Orleans to raise the
fine so vindictively imposed ~~by~~ upon me
Judge Hall ~~without [illegible]~~
~~to be [illegible]~~ my defence. The fine
the moment it was announced
was paid by myself, and when
afterwards
it was reported to me that the Ladies
had raised the amount to pay this
fine, I at once replied I could not
receive it but requested that it
should be applied to the relief of
the widows & orphans who were made
so during the investment of N. O.
which I understood by report was
so bestowed. I never had one
cent of the money so raised by
the ladies, in my possession or
under my controle, and I hope Mr.
Botts—

by Jackson given by A. L. Duncan [illegible]

33443

may always hereafter remember this
when speaking of me — it appears
has ~~very strictly~~ been looking into
my character, and found ~~[illegible]~~
one clear spot in it. I regret to say
in return that ~~I am~~ my examination
into his whole ~~character~~ through
life, I never could discover even one clear
spot in his, nay not even one gleam of
virtue, ~~of truth~~ or disinterested bene:
volence or justice or truth — Mr. Botts
if he really knew any thing about
the danger of the State of Louisiana
when invaded by the British — the
Legislature had passed a law to give
an embargo to enable commanding Gen-
:eral to impress seamen to man the
gun boats — he must have knew that
it had closed the courts for four months,
and the militia was called out
[illegible]

To the Editors of the Globe —

Gentlemen,

Having seen Mr. Botts
Speech, as reported on the subject of
the restoration to me of the unjust fine im-
:posed by judge, in the Globe of the 24th
of January 1843 — In which he says
that fines has been remitted, that
"fine had been repaid to genl Jack-
"every dollar of that money Genl
"Jackson had received." This statement
in all its parts relating to me, hear-
ing ~~repayment of the~~ the fine, from the Ladies of
New Orleans, is a positive falsehood —
I repeat once for all time to come
that never Recd one cent of the money
reported to me to have been raised by

I think for the following reasons it will be proper to inclose a copy of the affidavit of Capt Butler— first Louallier is shewn from the statement made to have been a member of the assembly—

2d the affidavit goes to shew clearly the disposition of that assembly, to make terms with the enemy, which was treasonable in the highest degree—

3d Louallier exciting mutiny, under such circumstances, in my troops, and within my camp making the inflamatory publication the safety of the country required his arrest and immediate confinement— his influence with the disaffected french— was by this means alone to be counteracted—

4th Doctor Kerr's certificate shews, that from the cowardice of the Governor no aid ~~could~~ could be expected— he never had offered any— Capt Beals letter shews the temper of his mind— that he was guilty of mutiny— or which was as criminal, he knew that it existed and did not make it known to the commanding Genl

5th Judge Hall, allowing the writ & afterwards altering the record, or affidavit in the absence of the Deponent shews at least that he had committed a high misdemeanor— and he had combined not only to destroy the general command but the defence of the country by holding forth to them that he would support & protect them from military authority—

1842

I could send by steam boat to Wheeling but unless a carefull hand on board with her she might get crippled — and there are so few travelers on horse back, it will be difficult to get her overland to Louisville or Maysville — I hope thro, our mutual friend Capt Hough, we may get her on safely by land to your son James before he leaves Kentucky should we fail in this, I will keep her untill the river rises & send her by water — she will be well taken care of as long as she remains with me.

Miss Elisa has wrote you by the mail of today — I intended to have sent it under cover of my frank, but the boy went before I knew it.

In a few days I will again write you — your daughter has said she will take on Judge Mortons history to you when you have read it, should our friend Kendall wish it, loan it to him. I am awaiting the promised letter from Breckinridge and a statement from Genl Call, for which I have written him, if he will reply. I enclose you the pedigree of Miss Emuckfau and to m[illegible]

23 # 47

she has been so badly attended to & starved
untill lately- she has just began to
grow & spread- has grown in the
last four months at least three
inches- and is about the heighth of
the three year old, and I think from
her stock will reach fifteen and
a half hands- with training, and
good attention afterwards, she will
grow & spread very much, she will
continue to grow untill she is
six years old- Major A. J. Donelson
and myself concur with Miss
Eliza in her choice- Emuckfau,
must make a good runner. The
three year old is a well bred filly,
stout & strong- notwithstanding
all this, from the present pro-
-mise of the two year old, her now
growing finely, I think she will
make the preferable animal-
my hopes & wishes is that she may
be- should she fail to realise
my expectations, and I should
live, I will send you another,
as I have two fillies at their mothers
~~put~~ sired this spring by the imported,
Muromea- the only difficulty that
arrises is to get Miss Emuckfau

1842

will Mr. Botts hazzard his reputation
when the Republic was in danger, & the
shivering to the utmost all its civil organs, and the
militia called out out in mass, that
Judge Hall, because he was a federal
Judge, was exempted from military duty, or Mr. Louallier,
because he was a Legislator, and
with my camp, was exempt from
the call of the militia in mass - the
State declared to be in danger, and
imminent danger, surrounded as the
State was, with a formidable & well
appointed army without, & British
emissaries & spies within - all of
which were to be watched within, &
the British army to be met & beaten
without the city - will this Mr. Botts
hazzard his reputation by stating
that under all these circumstances, that
when Judge Hall deserted the city, & fled up the
country on the first approach of the
enemy, raising panic & alarm by
his flight, that he could not have been
pursued, taken & arraigned before
a court martial for desertion - should he have
the hardihood to deny this, well may
it be said that he is ignorant of law, &
altho he attempts to be an expounder of
martial law when the State was endangered,
in some
& the safety of the republic is the supreme - law -

land & when not necessity of the case silenced all other laws – well may he say [illegible] he never read law except Blackstone commentories – the display of his igno=:norance & in abusing me is well ~~dubbed~~ portrayed for exercising the powers that necessity had imposed for the security of the country, ~~and~~ defence of the city ~~will be a~~ [illegible]

Every candid jurist on martial law taking into view all the circumstances with which Louisiana was surrounded will justify the ~~exercise~~ of the powers I adopted, being the only mode by which the country – city – & consti=:tution, & laws could be preserved – If I had not adopted them and the city & state had been conquored then Mr. Botts would have been the first to have pronounced, that I ought to have been hung on the first tree. to this I would have said amen.

Judge Hall having ~~acquiesced~~ in the laws of the Legislature ~~opened~~ the prison doors, let go the prisoners without bail or mainprise, and adjourned his court over one legal term. I ask could he legally open court before the time to which it was adjourned. I suppose no one so ignorant as to say he could, [illegible] why after his flight did he return to N.O. before the country was safe by the enemy leaving our coast & the suspension of martial law – the inference is for mischief #

nothing but lenity in the commanding Genl – saved him from being tried as a deserter by court martial on my return

Ft Bowyer surrendered the 11th of February
1815 - February 13th notice of peace
militia discharged - on the 21st of
~~the~~ Judge Hall issued his rule to
march shew cause - on the 24 - appeared
in court with the cause to be shewn
against the issuing writ for contempt
the answer refused to be heard
The attachment issued & made
returnable 31 of march on which
I appeared, was asked if I was prepared
to answer interrogatories - I answered
I was not - being deprived of my consti=
=tutional rights of being heard in my
defence, I should answer no interro:

I am bound to notice them least my silence might be construed to admit the Statements as true.

The National Intelligencer
Extracts from the letters of a
"Kentuckian on Martial Law" -
A friend has just enclosed me the
National Intelligencer, containing
a lengthy publication under ~~the~~ the above
above caption the ^Statement publication
so far as relates to me being a tissue
of falshoods & false colouring that I
to request that you will in your
=respective paper give place to the following
Statement -
1st It is positively untrue that I
either thrust the Louisiana Legislature
out or kept them out by an armed
force - on the 28th of Decbr 1814, when
I was engaged with the enemy, Mr A L Duncan
33447 one of my voluntary aids, in great haste to inform me
When I was passing along the line ... that he
battle raging communicated to me that

the Legislature was about to surrender the city to the enemy & the Govr. wanted my orders — I replied I could not believe it but say to the Governor, to enquire of the facts & if true to blow them up — The Governor shut them out, not the my orders would have been and so I afterwards told the Governor that I would have shut them up provided them all necessaries, & let the Legislature at their leisure under the thunder of the British cannon ~~Mr Louaillier on~~ whilst our patriotic collegues ~~& the Louisianians~~ Coffee on the 8. were nobly battling with ~~[illegible]~~ the enemy

2nd. Louaillier & Judge Hall were both arrested on the 5th. — It was communicated ~~to~~ me by the marshall on the 5th that an order hereafter to shew that I had imprisoned the judge, before he had interfered with the police ~~[illegible]~~ of my camp, that the judge had sent after the clerk and altered from the 5th to the 6th on this information I sent for ~~the clerk [illegible]~~ for the clerk & Mayor [illegible] who produced to me on the evening of the 5th of March the record which plainly appeared the alteration from the 5th to the 6th, and for the purpose of shewing when he indicted me for ~~false~~ imprisonment that I had been arrested before he as a judge had interfered with the police of my camp — will this ~~great~~ great Kentuckian, this great Luminary of the land, say that this was not a forgery, & for the basest purpose —

1842

Washn. Jan 1. 1843

My dear General:

With a happy new year to you I greet you on the prospects it holds out of political triumph to the great cause to which you gave the energies of your [illegible] and on the prospect which I find in the letter just handed me by Major Lewis, that you will live to witness the final triumph of your patriotic services to your Country. If there be a heart on earth that offers a sincere prayer to heaven on this Sabbath morning for the continuance of its first wishes to you & the people it will be mine with it for this great blessing to [illegible]

The facts of the pamphlet (which I understand is Judge [illegible]) in regard to "the [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] came to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]) [illegible] in the Globe that [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. You will have seen [illegible] and [illegible] have had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] committed. I understand that our friends in both branches [illegible] [illegible] The motion for this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] to get reports against your conduct [illegible] the Judges - and it is supposed that they will satisfy the people [illegible] pass the bill as reported to satisfy themselves - [illegible] and vote the report [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] committee [illegible] [illegible] of Mississippi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

23451

Scheme of Congressional transaction. You may rely upon it they
will make nothing ~~of it~~ by it. It will turn out
like all such sinister attempts to persecute a public bene
factor - in the ruin of the contrivers of their course

It gives me great pain to transmit you
the letters which have passed recently between Mr Kendall
& myself: & which I send by this mail. Nothing would have
induced me to mortify & harass you with such a correspondence
but the apprehension that Mr K. may have attempted
to undermine me in your good opinion as I have ascertained
that he did try in a letter to ~~[illegible]~~ another friend on whose ~~f~~
regard he knew I was most fixed to stand well - I mean
Mr Van Buren) In this letter (written before I had rejoined
to his private accusations in the letter to me now sent you) he
represented me as doing injustice to Mr V.B. by my political
course. This letter was sent to be shown to me in confidence
to put me on my guard, without Mr V.B. knowing of the
preparation made for a personal disagreement with [illegible] of
measures made to injure me with my friends in Congress.
Immediately after I ~~got this~~ had replied to Mr K's letter I got
intimation of this proceeding against me ~~[illegible]~~ in his secret mission
to New York. It convinced me that I had not mistaken his
letter to me when I treated it as a premeditated means
of breaking a quarrel. ~~[illegible]~~ But I lay before you
the correspondence between us - You are a common friend &
will judge it with impartiality. Jealousy & selfishness (as
Mr Kendall says) may make the fault mine. If these
unhappy passions have made me misconstrue him, your un=
prejudiced bosom will do him justice. I have submitted the corres
pondence to no one but Mr V.B. & Mr Wright. I have not
heard from the former. Mr Wright thinks that I have said
only what circumstances fully justified. My belief is that

Sullivan & Green who now print Mr. K's paper have supposed
that Mr. K's talents — and his claims on our party — would
enable him to defeat me as public printer and that by
breaking with me — pleading poverty & persecution — and by
drawing me into a quarrel & making it appear that I was one
who would not allow him "to paddle his own ~~canoe~~ Canoe" friends that would
a feeling would be aroused among our Democratic any public position. It is possible
enable him to supplant me in their affections. to his advisers while
that Mr. K might have lent his ear to his other purposes tended. But
shutting his eyes on the end to which he had thought of
his letter to Mr. O. B. convinces me that although he may not have
all the necessary means to which they tend. I
determined absolutely on bringing them to the consummation. such sacrificing to keep
think he may have hoped that I would have made such sacrifices to keep
peace with him, that he would have been saved from the necessity
of the warfare which he has
~~that~~ doubtless has prompted
commenced on the me —

first letter & my
I send you by this mail his second letter &
I shall send you tomorrow to detain them to copy them
easily. having answer to it, which I will also send
my answer to it, having a brief note which I will also send
Last night I received a letter of Rives to him responding to a charge
you with a letter of (under the head) of having purloined part of the money
he (Mr. K) makes on him which ought to have come from the Extra Globe of 1840
which ought to have come from You will find that Mr. Rives has
to him (Mr. K) You will find that I can certainly ruin
got him completely in his power as an unjust & ungrateful
him in the eyes of the public without a pretext to
accuser of a most devoted friend I think I cannot risk much in saying
in consequence of the iniquity. Rives's case for nothing in it rests on conjecture. In
the other case the ~~thing~~ point depends on matter of fact
This remark on Mr Rives's case It is my intention to treat Mr. Kendall with the
the case the point is involved as far as pecuniary interests are concerned. I should be glad to see
you a question of nothing not sacrifice any character to feel
23482 almost [illegible] in his affairs the collection. your friend most affectionately

F. P. Blair

P.S. My wife Betsy & James
join me in tendering you warm and affec-
tionate [illegible] on this bright & beautiful
new year: may it to them be as unclouded
to us all as it is in its opening -
to Mrs Jackson & her son Wm
and Andrew - my [illegible] &
his family have my best
wishes -

General A. Jackson
Hermitage
near
Nashville
Tennessee